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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1872.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AMERICA.

Ocean Race Between the Yachts Rambler and Madeleine.

Fight Between United States Troops and Apaches.

Important Changes in the Atlantic Mail Service.

Excitement in San Francisco Over the Railroad Subsidy.

Summary Manner of Dealing with Horse-Thieves in Dakota.

AN OCEAN RACE.

Contest for Commodore Bennett's Challenge Cup—The Yachts Rambler and Madeleine Sail from Newport Round Sandy Hook Light-Ship and Back—The Former Wins.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—The ocean yacht race between the schooner-yachts Madeleine and Rambler, for the Challenge Cup given by Commodore Bennett, and won by the Madeleine July 25, was set down for Thursday. The course was from Brenton's Reef Light-ship to Sandy Hook and return. A stiff breeze was blowing when they started, and both passed the Brenton's Reef Light-ship in the following order:

Yacht.	Owner.	H.	M.	S.
Madeleine	J. M. Forbes	8	41	31
Rambler	Jacob Voorhies, Jr.	8	51	22

The wind, after a few hours, died away, and they both drifted the most of the first day; toward evening, however, a stiff north-west breeze sprung up, and both yachts had as much of it as they wanted. The run to Sandy Hook was made without anything of particular interest occurring. The Rambler rounded the light at Sandy Hook at 3:58.58 A. M. yesterday, and at 6:41.25 she passed Fire Island, reaching Montauk Light at 12:31.22 P. M. The Rambler, when off Fire Island, carried away her main throat halyards, and started her mainsail, the wind at the time blowing almost a gale. The Madeleine rounded Sandy Hook Light-ship at 6:41:25 A. M. yesterday, passed Fire Island, and reached Montauk Light at 12:31:21 A. M. Soon after the accident to the Rambler the Madeleine split her mainsail and had to "lay to" for an hour to get matters straightened, at the same time showing plainly that fate had decreed that she was to lose the prize which she had previously held. On account of this accident the Rambler made many miles between her and her competitor, and victory was therefore certain. Notwithstanding the Madeleine's defeat, her owner has every reason to be proud of her, as she behaved during the rough weather admirably, and proved herself a thoroughly sea-worthy craft. Much anxiety was felt here last night at the non-arrival of the yachts during the day; but all fears were dispelled shortly after daylight by the arrival of one and the subsequent arrival of the other. The following is the correct arrival: Rambler, 4:16:54; Madeleine, 8:9:12. It will be seen that the Rambler made the run from Sandy Hook to Brenton's Reef, a distance of 280 miles, in twenty-four hours and eighteen minutes. She left this noon for Wood's Hole.

The Prussian steamer corvettes, the Gazelle and Vineta, arrived here yesterday, and are anchored in the outer harbor. Upon their arrival the customary salutes were exchanged between the men-of-war and Fort Adams. Last evening a brilliant entertainment was given on board to the officers of Fort Adams. They will remain at this port a few day and will go hence to Annapolis, where the Vineta will leave her consort and sail for home. The Gazelle will cruise near the West Indies, and will not return to Germany for a year. This afternoon the officers and midshipmen have been visiting the many places of interest in the city, and attracted considerable attention by their manly and intelligent appearance.

THE INDIANS.

Fight Between the Date Creeks and Soldiers—Thirty Indians Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from San Diego reports a fight between the command of Gen. Crook and the Indians of the Date Creek Reservation. It appears that a party of Apache braves were discovered on the war-path. Gen. Crook, with a guard, attempted their arrest, whereupon four or five hundred of the Indian party fired on the guard, killing one soldier. The fire was returned by a company of cavalry, killing thirty Indians, when the remainder of the savages broke and fled to the mountains and were pursued by two companies of cavalry.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Naval and Army Orders—New Mail Contracts—Our Indian Friends—Currency Returns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Shepherd, Lieut. E. McCormack, Masters A. B. Wyckoff, Wm. P. Potter and John Garvin, Midshipman C. E. Fox and Chaplain J. K. Lewis have been ordered to the Hartford; Medical Director George Maulsby, as a member of the Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington; Assistant Surgeon P. P. Bielby, to the Tallapoosa. Detached—Lieut. C. B. Gill, from the receiving-ship Sabine, and ordered to the Hartford; Lieut. A. H. Vail, from the receiving-ship Ohio, and ordered to the receiving-ship Sabine; Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson, from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Hartford, and as Fleet Engineer of the Asiatic station; Assistant Surgeon William B. Davis, from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to the receiving-ship at Norfolk, Va.

OUR FLEET IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Dispatches have been received from Rear Admiral Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic Station, dated Flag-ship Lancaster, Rio Janeiro, Aug. 24. The Tuscarora was at Rio Janeiro and would sail shortly for Valparaiso. The Ticonderoga was at Para Aug. 7, and expected at Rio Sept. 7. The Wasp was at Rosario July 9, on the way to Asuncion with our Minister, Hon. J. L. Stevens on board. He had exchanged visits of courtesy with the Argentine naval officers on the passage from Montevideo, and with the United States and English Consuls at Rosario.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. F. A. Hinman, of the Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to report to Major Houston, at Chicago. Thirty days' leave of absence has been granted to Superintendent E. P. Wassell, of the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, who is now in this city.

EUROPEAN MAIL CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Postmaster-General today awarded to the "White Star line" the contract for carrying the Saturday European mail from New-York to Queenstown and Liverpool; and to the North-German Lloyd steam-ship line the contract for carrying the Saturday closed mail for the Continent. The service in both cases is to be performed for a period of fifteen months, from Oct. 1, for the sea postage of two cents a letter. At the end of that period the contract with the William & Guion line will also have expired.

THE INDIAN VISITORS.

The Sioux Indian Chiefs, now in this city, were taken today to a photographer's and sat for their likenesses. While there several of them recognized a portrait of Gen. Sherman as that of a white Chief they had met, and on subsequently being taken to the War Department, they paid a brief visit to Gen. Sherman, when recognitions and courteous favors were exchanged.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to	$640,800
Shipments of fractional currency	1,079,000
Shipments of notes	1,569,000
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	383,443,700
And for public deposits	15,793,000
National bank notes outstanding at this date	339,859,932
Internal revenue receipts today	389,146
For the month	7,257,172
For the fiscal year to date	32,695,212
Gold national bank notes outstanding	1,560,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balance in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business today were:

Currency, $5,007,127; coin, $76,091,444, including $26,329,000 in coin certificates.

A COMMERCIAL SURPRISE.

There was entered at the Custom-house at Georgetown, this morning, the Prussian bark Oscar and George, from Glasgow, Scotland, with 350 tons of Scotch drain-pipe for the District of Columbia, and 300 tons of pig-iron for Washington and Baltimore. This is probably the first arrival here of a vessel hailing from Scotland in many years. The Captain and crew are Prussians, and only the former speaks the English language.

CALIFORNIA.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Question—San Francisco Citizens Demanding a Hearing—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—A large delegation of leading citizens of the city called upon Mayor Alvord today, and formally protested against the action of the Board of Supervisors in refusing the petition of the people to be afforded an opportunity to vote upon the question of extending aid to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Mechanics' Institute also earnestly urges Mayor Alvord to veto the subsidy orders in the interest of the Central Pacific monopoly, unless the petition of 15,000 citizens asking permission to vote upon the proposition to aid the competing road shall also be allowed.

Meadow Valley, $27; Raymond & Ely, $168 50; Pioche, $22; Crown Point, $125; Belcher, $102; Chollar, $65; Caledonia, $35; Gould & Curry, $126; Yellow Jacket, $106; Savage, $116; Overman, $64; Ophir, $75; Hall & Norcross, $67.

JUDGE LYNCH.

Crime in the West—A Vigilance Committee Formed at Dakota.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—A Sioux City special says a Vigilance Committee has been formed in Dakota to deal summarily with horse-thieves and desperadoes in that region. A party of the committee went out to a stage ranche at Snake Creek, on Tuesday, and hung Michael Hartert, keeper of the ranche, and Henry Hyer, to the telegraph poles.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

Match with the Philadelphia Twenty-two—Spirited Play on Both Sides.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The international cricket-match between the English Eleven and twenty-two American cricketers selected from the Philadelphia cricket clubs, commenced today on the Germantown Cricket Ground at 12½ o'clock. The day was bright, the turf in fine condition, and the arrangements perfect in every respect. A full military band gave an excellent selection of music, and the Englishmen were well taken care of by the committee. Train after train, on the Germantown Railroad, arrived in quick succession, heavily laden with passengers. At least 5,000 spectators were present.

The Philadelphians won the toss, and elected to go first to the wickets, Brewster making a draw to leg for two on the first over from Rose, while H. Newhall was bowled, the first ball from the fast left-handed bowler Appleby at the other end. The wickets of the twenty-two went down in quick succession, the only ones to make a stand till they scored double figures, being John Large for 14 and John Hargreaves for 11, the latter distinguishing himself subsequently at wicket-keeping against the fast bowling of C. Newhall and Mead. The batting of the big guns from whom much was expected, greatly disappointed their admirers, but the whole team fielded very sharply, but were not sufficiently well played or they would have intercepted many runs that ought to have been stopped from Messrs. Grace and Ottoway, Mr. Grace having a couple of lives before he was finally bowled by C. Newhall with a crashing shooter which sent two stumps out of the turf, when he had scored but 4, Mr. Ottoway running himself out badly on an attempt for a sharp single, when he had scored but 10. The stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock, with Mr. A. Lubbock and Mr. Hornby at the bat. The total score of the Gentlemen was 47, with only two wickets down, against 63 for the first innings of the Twenty-two.

The following is the score as far as played, the fielding of the Gentlemen being superb, and Mr. Ottoway's play at wicket being particularly effective, as was the bowling of Messrs. Grace and Appleby and the long-stopping of Mr. E. Lubbock:

First innings of the Americans:

Brewster, b. Appleby	4
H. Newhall, b. Appleby	0
W. Welsh, b. Appleby	0
R. Newhall, b. Appleby	4
John Large, hit wicket, b. Grace	14
Cadwallader, hit wicket, b. Rose	2
Loper Barid, c. Harris, b. Rose	0
George Newhall, b. Appleby	0
J. Hargreaves, b. Appleby	2
W. Morgan, stumped Ottoway, b. Grace	6
D. Newhall, b. Grace	0
S. Law, c. Rose, b. Grace	2
C. Newhall, b. Appleby	3
Meade, c. E. Lubbock, b. Grace	0
Pease, hit wicket, b. Grace	0
Cooper Baird, run out	3
T. Hargreaves, hit wicket, b. Grace	0
R. Clay, b. Grace	4
John Hargreaves, run out	11
S. Anderson, b. Appleby	0
McGee, stumped Ottaway, b. Grace	3
S. Welan, not out	3
Extras	2
Total	63

The match will be resumed at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

The following is the score of the English twelve:

W. G. Grace, b. C. Newhall	14
C. J. Ottoway, run out	10
A. N. Hornby	10
A. Lubbock, not out	6
Byes, 2; leg-byes, 3; wides, 3	8
Total	48

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Mds.	Wkts.	Wides.
English.					
Rose	64	16	6	2	0
Appleby	145	23	26	8	0
Grace	84	22	10	9	0
Americans.					
C. Newhall	92	17	12	1	0
Meade	88	23	12	0	3

CUBA.

Further Outrages Against the Chinese Coolies—The Import and Export Duties to be Increased.

HAVANA, Sept. 20, via KEY WEST, 21st.—The *Gaceta* publishes new and stringent laws compelling the Chinamen now here to again make contracts for their labor for terms not less than six nor more than eight years, or to leave the island. The Chinamen are desirous of leaving, but only a few of them have the means for getting away. The arrests of persons accused of being vagrants continue. Two hundred of these prisoners left Havana yesterday. They are forced to labor on the public works, for which service the Government pays each prisoner fifty cents a day. Gen. Riquelme is expected in Havana to confer with Captain-General Ceballos. It is intended to make the revenues of the island pay the expenses of the Government, without a deficit; and for the purpose of accomplishing this object, the import and export duties will be increased. A meeting of merchants and planters, at which the Intendente presided, favored an increase of the duties.

Notwithstanding the numerous arrests of suspicious characters, robberies continue. A priest has been robbed of $70,000. A suspected person, arrested yesterday for vagrancy, cut his throat. The Captain-General has sent a full report of the condition of the island to Madrid. The brigs Roseway and Salamander were lost on the 11th inst. off St. Kitts. The *Boletin* newspaper of San Juan, Porto Rico, says that Peralta, the newly-appointed Spanish Minister at Venezuela, was formerly a school-master in Porto Rico, who was removed for political reasons, and demands that the Government appoint another person, as Peralta cannot serve the interest of the Spanish party of Cuba and Porto Rico conveniently.

The *Boletin* adds that the subordinate authorities have inaugurated an odious persecution against many persons belonging to the unconditional Spanish party, and that the country people are made to believe that the volunteers are enemies of Porto Rico, and particularly of the natives of the island.

The reported disbanding of volunteers by the Captain-General is denied. On the contrary, it is stated that he has authorized the creation of new volunteer companies. It is reported that an engagement has taken place at Cubitas, in which 300 were killed and wounded.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Hearty Reception to the Candidates of the Republican Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 21.—The meeting this afternoon to hear Senator Wilson was much smaller in numbers than it would have been but for the holding of the State Fair in this city up to last night. The local committee made no effort to get up an organized meeting, but simply advertised the presence of Mr. Wilson and others. The result was, however, that quite as many persons as could stand within hearing distance came out, and stood two hours in the hot sun to listen to the speeches. A band of music was in attendance. Mr. Wilson spoke first and made an excellent impression, and was received with great applause. Senator Scott followed with one of the most telling speeches that has been made during the canvass. He created an immense enthusiasm. Gen. Hartranft was called out and made a very brief speech. He was also well received. Mr. Wilson went to Girard immediately after he finished his speech here, where he addresses a meeting to-night. The others, including Gen. Griffin, of New-Hampshire, remained here to-night. The Republicans are out with six hundred torches in line and with transparencies. Gen. Griffin will be the principal speaker. Considering the difficulties in the way, the demonstration has been a fine one, and indicative of great earnestness and enthusiasm on the part of the Republicans.

Just What the Rumored Republican Disaffection Amounts to—Reaction in Favor of Hartranft.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1872.

Allegheny, Lawrence, and Beaver Counties have been the alleged seats of Liberal Republicanism in Western Pennsylvania. There was some time ago more dissatisfaction existing among Republicans in these counties with the nomination of Hartranft for Governor than almost anywhere else in the State. There was not and is not much defection from the Republican ranks to the national coalition ticket of Greeley and Brown, so that if the election of President and Governor came on the same day one can well understand how it might be possible, so far as this part of the State is concerned, for Grant to succeed and Hartranft be beaten. But how to save the National election with the State election lost is not now a question with the Republicans. The first work is for the State ticket.

Of Beaver and Lawrence Counties I have only general information, gleaned here in the busy and exciting times of the Convention days. I believe it to be true that the Republican organization is strong and efficient. That the true issues of the election are coming to be understood, and Republicans in favor of Grant are beginning to see that by striking at Cameron in the dark with votes against Hartranft, they are likely to hit their own candidate for President. I am assured that with the full vote that will be brought out the majorities of last year will more than be maintained. There are some signs that the reaction for Hartranft, on account of the abuse that has been heaped upon him, may run him ahead of his ticket instead of his falling below the Congressmen at large in votes.

Allegheny County is one of the Republican strongholds of the State. Pittsburg is a strongly Republican city, and in it and the rest of the county there are over fifty thousand voters. Last year the majority for Auditor-General was 3,759. In 1869 Geary had 4,557 majority. In 1868 Grant had 10,816. Last year the total vote was 26,033. Four years ago it was 40,158. If the Republicans had retained the same proportionate majority to the total vote as in 1868, it would have been upward of 7,000, instead of less than 3,800. Here was a clear and unmistakable loss of more than 3,200 Republican votes. It came about by the action of the Germans, who run a split ticket put up by the National Reform Association, which transferred 3,500 votes from the Republican to the Democratic candidate for Auditor-General, who was on the German ticket. This is shown by the fact that the Republican candidate for Surveyor-General, who was also voted for on the German ticket, had 10,000 majority.

This German element is claimed for Grant and Hartranft this year. If half of it is conceded to Buckalew it will just neutralize itself, and leave the Republican majority at least six thousand, allowing for the Greeley-Buckalew Republicans. The State Committees' figures give the State to Hartranft if Allegheny County gives him only three thousand majority. The county politicians expect seven thousand instead. If the German vote should go solidly against Hartranft, as it did against Stanton last year, the increased total vote is counted on to more than make up any loss from disaffection, and keep good the majority of last year at any rate.

The organization of the Republicans is excellent. Every proper effort will be made to draw out the whole Republican strength. It is noticeable here, as elsewhere, that the Republicans are enthusiastic, earnest and confident. There is no hesitation, no waiting, no laziness. They believe in Hartranft's personal and official integrity, and those who are most anxious to enter a protest against the growth and exercise of the Cameron influence see that, all things considered, more will be lost by voting against Hartranft than can be gained. The increase of this feeling is plain to be seen on all sides.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention has demonstrated the great popularity of Hartranft with his old comrades. The Liberal papers are shameless in their statements that the mention of his name was hissed in the Convention. Almost no name was more warmly received. There was never the least token of dissent from the applause, and never any exhibition of coolness in any quarter. No more is it true that he tried to attract attention and make a show of himself. The demeanor of no man was more modest. He appeared to avoid public display of himself, and that is in accordance with the character given him by his former commander, Gen. Griffin. The second day of the Convention, early in the morning, I saw him walking down Smithfield-street. For several squares no one recognized him. But suddenly, an acquaintance having met him and called his name, a large crowd of a hundred or more gathered about him, and persisted on shaking him by the hand, and it was some time before he could proceed. He appeared much embarrassed by this public attention, and, to avoid a similar scene on another occasion, he took refuge in the *Commercial* office.

Of the Republican prospects here I have written much less hopefully than might have been done without exaggeration, preferring always to have results exceed, rather than fall below, the hopes encouraged.

J. E. C.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows—Yesterday's Proceedings and Final Adjournment.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows today ordered a revision of the Ritual. The Grand Sire was authorized to establish the Order in the British Isles on suitable application. The surrendered charter of the Honolulu Encampment was restored. The financial estimate for the ensuing year is as follows: Receipts, including balance on hand, $59,490; expenditures, $39,152 75.

The Lexington Races—List of the Winners—The Fastest Three-Mile Dash Ever Run on the Course.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 21.—The first race today was a hurdle race, one mile, over four hurdles. Three horses started: Lochinvar, Commerce, and King Bernadotte. The race was won by the latter, Lochinvar second. Time—2:03½.

The second race was a mile and a half dash; there were seven entries. The race was won by Talasia, Florence J. second, Lagitana third. Time—2:11¾.

The third race was for the Consolation, mile heats, and was won by Mephisto in two straight heats; Richards' ch. f. second. Time—1:52½, 1:47.

The fourth and last race was a three-mile dash; seven horses started. The race was won by Frogtown; Hollywood second, and The Dipper third. Time—5:29¾. The time of this race was the best ever made, for three miles, on this course.

THE SAGE'S PROGRESS.

His Speech at Cincinnati on Our Present Ruinous Condition.

Patent Method for Breaking Up Rings and Corners.

The Finances of the Country to be Left to the Bulls and Bears—What He Knows About Gold.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.—Mr. Greeley visited the Exposition at Cincinnati about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and subsequently held a reception in the Burnet House, from 10 o'clock A. M. until noon. Probably 250 persons called at the hotel in the meantime, but there was no exhibition of feeling save that of the most ordinary curiosity.

Secretary Delano, Gen. Logan and Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, held a levee at the same time in the parlor adjoining Mr. Greeley's, and a great number called to see them. At 12 o'clock he drove to the Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by Mayor Davis, S. F. Covington, President of the Chamber; C. W. Rowland, Hon. S. Keck and Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, where he delivered the following speech, explanatory of his views on the question of finance. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: You will do me the justice to believe that I would not have chosen to appear before you as an instructor; for so it will seem to you with regard to matters which you must understand better, perhaps, than I. I am here because I am asked to be here; and being here, I propose to make to you a few suggestions which I trust will have a practical bearing. I fully comprehend that you are business men and that this is a business hour, and that whatever is said by me, at any rate, must be very brief. To plunge at once, then, into the middle of the subject. I am one of those who do not feel entirely satisfied with the financial and commercial condition and prospects of our country. I realize that we have just secured very abundant harvests and that these are a very important element of our commercial prosperity. I realize that we have a currency quite abundant in its volume, and acceptable at par over the larger portion of our country. We have many elements of strength, and yet there seems to be also elements or portents of weakness which ought not to be passed over in silence. You will bear me witness that for the last two or three years we have heard more, felt more, suffered more of a commercial collapse—I might say commercial difficulty—from the operations of what are popularly called "rings" than ever before in the history of this and I think in the history of any country—corners in wheat, corners in oats, corners in pork, [great laughter,] corners in gold, corners in stock, and so on, and so on. Now, gentlemen, I am not here to say that this particular clique which tried to force up prices, or that opposite clique which tried to force them down was right or wrong in many instances; I am not sufficiently familiar to judge. What I say and think you must believe with me is that these exhibitions, these ebullitions are symptoms of a financial weakness, if not a financial disease. They are incidents which are not likely to occur in a perfectly sound and healthy condition of a commercial business and the currency of the country. Well, we get on with them as well as we can, or rather, we chase one away and another soon presents itself, and every now and then, in the great commercial centre, where my work has been carried on, there comes a kind of a "Black Friday," or something that threatens a commercial disaster, general disaster, and then appears the Secretary of the Treasury with his horn of plenty and he lets loose something or other; he either buys stocks or he sells gold, or he does both, and he puts us at ease for a little time again. Now, I am not here to decide that that is not the best he can do. I don't know about that, but I do insist that the business of the country ought not to be in a condition to require this continual application of something artificial; something let down from above; that there should be a state of things wherein business men and business interests should take care of themselves, and not require the continual interruption of some public authority in such a dictatorial form. Some men are swamped when he appears, other men are relieved; perhaps the greatest good to the greatest number is accomplished for aught I know; but I want to see a state of things when the Government is not continually called upon to help us out. It reminds me of the state of things that existed in my earlier days, when every once in a while Mr. Nicholas Biddle was called to Wall-street in about the same capacity that the Secretary of the Treasury is now—to put his shoulder to the wheel and lift us out of some catastrophe; lift us out of some mire or ward off some catastrophe. I think we ought to be able—that you, gentlemen, ought to be able—to devise the ways and means not only of getting us out of one particular corner, but of preventing corners in the future, rendering them impossible, or at all events disastrous to their contrivers. Now, I am supposed to be a man of isms, for what is the word? A man of hobbies? On this subject some men imagine that I am a very furious demander of the immediate resumption of specie payments. My opinion was years ago, and I have seen no reason to change it, that when we had $125,000,000 in the Treasury, mainly gold, and when we had a reserve exceeding the necessary outlays of the Treasury by more than $100,000,000 per annum, that we were then in a condition to resume specie payments; that if the Government had chosen to say: We will resume; we take our greenbacks and we receive them as gold, that there would have been no difficulty in making that resumption. Under that state of things I have seen the Bank of England resume; I have known banks of our country to resume with a very much smaller proportion of available assets to the liabilities than the Treasury of the United States had at that time, so that it seemed to me to be a perfectly feasible thing. But we did not resume, mainly because the people—I mean the business people—did not want to resume, and that, in my judgment, is the reason that will operate just as well next year, two years, five years hence, as it operated then. It is my judgment that we are not likely to resume. I don't know when, but in any near period of time. Then, I say, if we want to resume, we need all the revenues we had then, and we ought to have husbanded them carefully; but if we were not, as you and I know we were not, to resume for a long time to come, then it seems to me a business policy was required of the Government; that is, to pay out all its gold, all its treasure, beyond a fair working balance; reduce its debt by so much, stop the interest and leave the gold and currency in the hands of the business men instead of hoarding it up in the Treasury to make one of these periodical corners. But I am not a dogmatist; I do not pretend to present this as a matured and settled conclusion. What I do here ask, what I ask of this Chamber to originate, is an inquiry and investigation by men of business and capital as to where the proper remedy for these disorders of which I speak is to be found. Let us be calm about it. Let us take time. Let us investigate slowly, carefully, and let the business men of the country come to the conclusion as to the proper remedy, not for a particular disorder today, but something which shall be a protection against the periodical recurrence of these disorders. This is what I would have the business men of this country do. Look at the matter as a disease—not one particular symptom—and determine just what and where is the remedy. I venture to say that if the men who compose chambers like this will agree upon what that remedy is, they can have behind them the Press of the country with scarcely an exception, and the public sentiment of the country; and whatever shall seem to them, after mature deliberation, after careful discussion, the true cure for our financial disorders and dangers, will be accepted by the general judgment of the country and carried into effect. This is all, gentlemen, and with these few remarks I thank you for your patient attention. [Great applause.]

NEWPORT AND A SPEECH THERE.

Immediately after the delivery of his address, Mr. Greeley returned to the Burnet House, where a delegation was waiting to convey him to Kentucky. The whole party—the delegation and the newspaper correspondents—then drove across the river to Newport, Ky. Through the route there was not a single incident, not a crowd, not a cheer to gratify the ambition or tickle the vanity of old Chappaquack. At Covington a few hundred idlers crowded around him, and he delivered one of his short stereotyped speeches on reconciliation. He then drove to the Newport Depot, and before entering the train, spoke as follows:

CITIZENS OF NEWPORT: There was a time, and that not many years ago, when I would not have been welcomed to the soil of Kentucky as I am today. There was a time when Kentuckians did not think of me as they do now, and I believe it was because they did not understand me so well as they do now; for in the olden time I was an humble but zealous friend of Kentucky's noblest statesman, Henry Clay. [Applause.] I loved, I trusted and followed that man for many years, and sore was my heart when the news came that our fondest anticipations were blighted, and he was not chosen President. But what matters it? The fame of Clay is world-wide, and he is revered and loved by millions of his countrymen, and will be for generations to come. What matters it whether he filled one office or another, or no office. The office does not make the man, it is men like those that glorify and dignify office. Well, our friend passed away, the generation of which he was one passed away, and there came dark days over our Union—days of hatred, and strife, and violence, and disruption—and it looked as though the sun of the American Republic had forever gone down. Despots exulted, aristocrats exulted. Well, then, they said, you see what comes of your free institutions; they are played out; witness your great model Republic. Well, years passed on, there were reverses, there were disasters, but there was still the faithful American heart, and after a time all came round, the Union was restored, the old flag was triumphant, and the people, the American people, were brought together. Well, from that hour, I said, let us try to be friends again, yes better friends than we were before. We have differed; we have fought; but the cause of the trouble has passed away. Slavery is dead; there is no more reason why we should fight; let us try to be hereafter countrymen and men who love and honor each other. So, in that spirit, with that purpose, I labored on for some years—scorned by many, misunderstood by others; called a renegade, and honest people believed that I had absolutely turned my back on all the principles, all the ideas of my better life. I think they were mistaken, my friends; I think new circumstances, new conditions, new duties presented themselves in the new Republic; that renovated Republic which has been founded on the overthrow of the Confederacy; that there are different obligations, different duties, from those which were current thirty years ago. I tried to forget and to cause others to forget passages in which there was only bitterness, and nothing of profit to either section, or to any class of the people. I tried to make my countrymen remember only what shall be, what must be, in the better future which I am quite certain is opening on this people—that future of concord and of peace, of mutual reliance and sympathy, which was not known in the old time. Why, many a time, I was told fifteen or twenty years ago, you can come down to the South and nobody will hurt you. I said, why should anybody hurt me? There was never a moment I wished ill to the South, and never sought to do them harm. Why should you tell me I will be protected in the South? I have never been there because my duties did not call me there; but I felt certain always that no gentleman of the South would lay a hand upon me, and I don't believe they let blackguards do it. They were talking as if it were but charity to let me pass through. That has passed away. Fellow citizens, you may have been one of the most effective Confederate soldiers of the late struggle, and you may travel all over this country, and I think no one, except a very low, vulgar person, will offer you any insult. I traveled to the furtherest part of South Texas last year, and I was everywhere well received. I think every Northern man who went South, minding his own business and giving nobody cause of offense, was treated, not perhaps so well as I was, but his person and property were just as sacredly respected as mine were. Now, then, we have opened up a new era in this country. There was a time when it was not so that every Northern man, whatever his principles, could travel through the South. Now they can do so, and I am glad of it. It does seem we have come to a time when, I hope we may say let all that has made the alienation between us perish. Let us think no more of our triumphs in the late struggle; let us rejoice together that these triumphs have tended to produce good to the whole American people. There is liberty at the South and at the North, now let there be fraternity South and North. Why should we call together multitudes of soldiers exulting over victories won in the last struggle, and then to rake up all the evil it has done in that struggle as though they were characteristic of the people. There were actually men in the North who believed, when Lincoln was assassinated, that Southern people, as a people, rejoiced in that assassination; I am sure it was not so; but here is a black bloody deed done, and the whole people suffered for it. It was for a long time impossible to make a large portion of that class believe that that assassination was not the work of the whole Confederate people. There was injustice done them through prejudice, through passion. We must try to dispel that prejudice and that passion. We must try to make the whole people feel that the American name is dear to us all; that ever in our struggles we were friends. We did not tear and rend each other; we did not destroy; prisoners were not unjustly treated; but I really believe the people on both sides meant to treat them with humanity so far as they could do so, and where cruelties took place they were not understood to be opposed by the great body of the people North or South. Now then let us take new departure; let us all resolve that we shall be nearer to each other next year than this. [Applause.] I am demanding universal amnesty. Why, people say there are only three or four hundred disfranchised. Suppose there were only two hundred. I object to this disfranchisement and the proscription. It puts a stigma on the whole people."

The train at this moment came along, and Mr. Greeley concluded as follows:

"But I see that the time has come for me to desist, and I will therefore close, trusting that all of you will be better Americans, better lovers of our country, and our countrymen, now and evermore."

The Wanderer in Louisville—More Political Speechmaking—A Small Crowd and Little Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21.—Mr. Greeley and party arrived in Louisville at 8¾ this evening, and immediately proceeded to the Exposition in progress in this city. At 10 o'clock he addressed about five hundred persons from a balcony in front of the Galt House. He said:

Standing on this soil of Kentucky, I ask you who are my associates in the great Liberal movement of the day, to bear testimony with me to certain truths. First, is it not time that we desire a Government of just and equal laws, which shall extend equal favor and equal protection to every American citizen? Is it not time that while we demand the repeal of all disfranchisements, of all proscriptions of Americans because of the part they bore in our struggle; that we desire that no man shall be disfranchised, that no man shall be proscribed, but that every one shall stand on an equal platform with ours. Is it not true that we have no expectation, no purpose, no understanding, that the rebel debt shall be paid, or the rebel soldiers pensioned, or the slaves emancipated by the results of the war re-enslaved? Is it not true we have no purpose, or expectation, or understanding, that any of these things shall be done? [Applause.] Now, I wish to call your attention to one aspect of this struggle which has not yet been presented. There is no class of our citizens, no part of the American people, who have so real and great an interest in the success of our movement as the colored people of this country. For though their rights are so secured by the Constitution that no man can go back of them, it is still their real interest that those rights shall not be merely accorded, but that they shall be cheerfully accorded; that there shall be no opposition, no objection to their enjoying the same political and civil rights that we do. It is their interest more than yours or mine that all contention concerning black men or their rights shall absolutely cease, and that every individual shall be judged and estimated according to his worth, without any respect to his color. Now, if our movement succeeds, there is no party, there is no considerable faction left in the field opposing or objecting to their standing in the common platform of American nationality. I say, then, it is their clear interest that our movement shall be welcomed, and ratified and approved by the American people; and yet this other discouraging fact presents itself. That there is no other class so bitterly and generally opposing us as they are. There is no class which insists so thoroughly in misapprehending and misrepresenting us. I say this not to excite prejudice against them. They are ignorant and their ignorance is not their own fault, though it is their and our misfortune. They are misled; we are calumniated in their ears. Why, I have been repeatedly asked to contradict the statements that I had been a negro-trader. [A laugh.] Even on my way to this place a quadroon girl, after hearing me say a few words, said, "I should like to stick a knife into his heart; he sold my mother in Richmond, Va." [Laughter.] I can imagine reasons why lies like this should be told; I can imagine no good reason why good men and good women should not everywhere discountenance and refute them. It is a misfortune of the colored people, and a misfortune of our people that, as a class, they are steeled against us. They will not hear us; they don't believe us; they are told our movement is a contrivance to get them enslaved again. They are told that the provisions of the Cincinnati platform, and the Baltimore indorsement in favor of equal rights to all, after all, are lies, and if this party succeeds, says Mr. Wendell Phillips, you must sell your property and take care of your arms. Now, I state these facts, not that I would have you think any the worse of these misguided people. Ignorance is a public peril, and I say to you, Kentuckians, you cannot afford to have any part of your people grow up in that dense unacquaintance with public men and public affairs that they can be deceived and misled as these people are. You are bound to take care that they shall be educated, that they shall be enlightened, so that they shall be too wise, too well informed, to be thus deceived and misguided. If our movement shall prevail, as I trust it will, sweep away all this tissue of lies in three months. We will say to the colored men, we proffer you nothing but the just protection of the laws, the same for you as for us. You earn your living as we do; use all your purpose, all your faculties, your muscular strength, and make the best of it. The laws don't favor you, but protect you, and in three months, if we succeed, the colored people will be so disposed toward us, that these same men can never deceive them again. But suppose we fail? We may fail and our great danger, if the colored men don't believe that the power was against us, if they don't see that money was against us, if they don't realize that the Treasury and the army and the ten thousand office-holders are all against us, as the force which they believe we can't overcome, they would not be so universally hostile to us. They think we cannot succeed, and they want to be on the side of power. They are also deluded with regard to our purposes and spirit. Suppose we should fail, then I say we will each of us say to these colored men, as we do say now: We are not your enemies; we will not be your oppressors; we will not—though you have done us an injustice—we will not do you injustice. We will try as well as we can to have your children educated and enlightened, so that the mistake you made cannot be made over again. That is where we stand.

Mr. Greeley then referred to the question of reconciliation substantially, if not literally, as reported in the TIMES already, and concluded by a threadbare explanation of the doctrines and purposes of the Cincinnati platform.

NEW-YORK.

Republican Mass-Meeting at Watertown—Greeley's Pittsburg Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Republicans of this town gathered in force at the wigwam last evening, on the occasion of the meeting for the ratification of Grant and Wilson. Greeley's Pittsburg speech, in which he denounced the Soldiers' Convention, was sharply criticised and the rights of the veterans Convention ably upheld. One of the speakers predicted that these same veterans who had aided in the overthrow of the rebellion would now lend their votes to the political overthrow of Greeley. The allusion was received with tremendous applause, and the meeting altogether was one of the most enthusiastic and successful ever held here.

Republicans of Ulster—Preparations for the Campaign—Omens of a Certain Victory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Republicans of Ulster County assembled in large numbers at Saugerties this evening to take part in the first mass-meeting held in this locality since the opening of the campaign. Maxwell's Hall was crowded at an early hour by an enthusiastic audience. The meeting organized with Wm. Mulligan, Esq., as Chairman, and Hon. Martin Townsend, of Troy, addressed the meeting. The Grant and Wilson Club of Saugerties enters the campaign with over 700 members. The utmost enthusiasm and confidence prevails among the Republicans of this town.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

Settlement of a Vexed Question—The Bank of Commerce Pays the Money Over the Counter.

The question having been raised whether banks are liable to pay certified checks over their counters the matter was referred to counsel for their opinion, and yesterday afternoon Mr. M. B. Silliman, counsel for the Bank of Commerce, appeared at the office of Field & Shearman and delivered the following letter:

OFFICE OF BENJAMIN D. SULLIVAN,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
NO. 43 WALL STREET, (JAUNCEY COURT,)
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: In the two cases of "Henry N. Smith *vs.* The National Bank of Commerce in New-York," I am instructed by the defendants that, instead of interposing a defense, they will pay the amount claimed.

It having been the invariable practice of the Bank to settle for certified checks through the Clearing-house, the cashier considered himself justified in refusing to pay those held by your clients in any other way.

The Banks of the Clearing-house, at a meeting called yesterday to consider the subject, not having sanctioned the view, the Bank of Commerce have adopted other measures to prevent a similar question arising.

Please send me a statement of the amount claimed, including your costs, and the amount will be paid on notices of discontinuance without further proceedings.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN D. SULLIVAN,
Attorney and Counsel for Bank of Commerce.
FIELD & SHEARMAN, Esqs.

Mr. Dudley Field and Mr. Sullivan then went to the Bank of Commerce, and the full amount of the two checks, with interest and costs, were paid over the counter in legal tenders to Mr. Field, the whole amount being $131,981 26.

A Daring Burglary—A Safe Robbed of $13,500.

A daring robbery was committed Friday in the store of Homan, Ray & Co., flour-dealers, No. 219 West-street. The safe was forced open, and its contents, which consisted of notes of various individuals, amounting to $13,549 11, were appropriated by the burglars, together with $91 75 in currency. No clue to the robbers has been discovered as yet by the members of the firm, the only materials left by them being pieces of a tallow candle and a small bottle of sweet-oil.

The police officer on duty in the neighborhood saw no suspicious persons on the street during the night while passing along that part of the block. As his post extends, however, from Duane to Canal-street, the burglars probably seized the opportunity for entering the store after he had disappeared. The following is a list of the notes stolen:

Note of C. H. Kobbe, dated July 1, 1871, on demand, for	$538 72
Note of C. C. Ellis, dated March 28, 1871, one year, for	2,000 00
Note of F. Barber, dated July 1, 1871, on demand, for	2,667 40
Note of Adam Knoll, dated Dec. 23, 1870, twelve months, for	1,000 00
Note of Carr, Lincoln & Co., April 8, 1869, on demand, for	3,000 00
Note of Peter T. Smith, Oct. 12, 1869, on demand, for	500 00
Note of Peter T. Smith, Jan. 1, 1869, on demand, for	500 00
Note of William Saul, April 13, 1871, sixty days, for	264 74
Note of Luman Ray, May 9, 1870, for	586 91
And the following:	
Note of A. E. Fox, dated Jan. 2, 1872, at three months, for	500 00
Note of A. E. Fox, dated Feb. 5, 1872, at six months, for	500 00
Note of F. W. Fairbanks, dated April 1, 1872, at on demand, for	800 00
Note of H. M. Fox, dated June 8, 1872, at on demand, for	800 00
Note of Braid Bros., dated Aug. 1, 1872, indorsed by J. & R. Rollins, three months	191 29
Note of Mr. Ray	3,000 00

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The examination in the Viele kidnapping case will be resumed at Carmel, N. Y., to-morrow.

Gov. Hoffman addressed the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Convention at Albany yesterday.

The newly-appointed officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows were installed, yesterday, and the lodge adjourned *sine die*.

James W. Lally, colored, convicted of rape in Taunton, Mass., has been sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison.

A young woman named Margaret Powell committed suicide at Albany yesterday afternoon, seduction being the alleged cause.

The barn, sheds and carriage-house of Hon. Charles Courter at Cobleskill, N. Y., were burned on Friday night. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $1,500.

The following is the Albany Commission of Appeals Calendar for Monday, Sept. 23: Nos. 444, 445, 447, 448, 418, 426, 449, 450, 451, 452, 454, 455, 456, 459, 443.

Gen. Upham arrived at Little Rock from Pope County last night. The militia of Dodson is still camped near Russellville. Everything seems to be quiet.

The new five per cent. gold bonds of the Providence (R. I.) Water Loan were sold at auction at Boston yesterday, $100,000 bringing 92; $100,000, 91¾; and balance 92½.

EUROPE.

Active Movement of the Old Catholics in Germany.

Important Changes in the German Foreign Office.

Coronation of the New King of Sweden.

Fifty Convicts Pardoned by Prince Charles of Roumania.

A Celebration in Honor of the French Republic Prohibited.

GERMANY.

Herr Von Balan to Succeed Minister Von Thile.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The report that the wife of Prince Bismarck had arrived at Torquay, England, was premature. She is at Varzin with the Chancellor and the remainder of the family.

The resignation of Minister Von Thile has been accepted and Herr Von Balan, the German Minister at Brussels, has been appointed to succeed him in the Prussian Foreign Office.

Count von Arnim, the German Ambassador to France, has been gazetted Privy Councillor, with the title of Excellency.

At the session of the Congress of Old Catholics, at Cologne, yesterday, Dr. Soult was elected President, and Drs. Petrie and Kornelius Vice-Presidents. The Congress adjourned today. A committee consisting of Drs. Döllinger and Frederick, and others, was appointed to secure a union of all Christians in the Old Catholic movement.

SWEDEN.

The King is Dead—Long Live the King.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21.—Prince Oscar, brother of the deceased King, Charles XV., has succeeded to the throne of Sweden and Norway. All the dignitaries of State yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the new monarch.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—By Imperial decree the Austrian Court will wear mourning for twelve days, in respect to the memory of the deceased King of Sweden.

ROUMANIA.

Fifty Convicts Pardoned by the Hospodar.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 21.—The festival of the Holy Virgin was celebrated today. Prince Charles pardoned fifty persons convicted of crime, including a number of Israelites.

FRANCE.

Diplomatic Troubles with Germany—A Republican Anniversary Banquet Prohibited.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is reported that Count Von Arnim has tendered his resignation as Minister of Germany to France in consequence of the unpleasantness he encounters in Parisian society.

It is stated that if Count Von Arnim's resignation is accepted the Embassy to France will remain vacant, and Germany will be represented at Paris only by a Consul.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—M. Gambetta has left St. Etienne, the public banquet in celebration of the anniversary of the First Republic to-morrow, at which he was to speak, having been prohibited.

The examination of M. Edmond About, at Strasbourg, developed no case against him, and he was discharged from arrest today.

It is stated that M. Le Franc is to retire from the Ministry of the Interior and that M. Casimer-Perier, will resume that position.

Rear-Admiral James Alden, commanding the American Squadron now in European waters has arrived in Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Abuse of Atlantic Steerage Passengers Exposed—Codification of the English Laws Demanded.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A writer for the London *News* having published a graphic description of the horrors of the steerage passage across the Atlantic, scores of correspondents are adding testimony to the abuses and sufferings to which steerage passengers are subjected, and demanding immediate reform.

Sir John Duke Coleridge and other distinguished jurists are advocating in the newspapers a codification or digest of the English laws, similar to the Code of New-York, which they praise highly.

The London Labor League, yesterday, adopted resolutions approving the award of the Geneva Tribunal, as binding England and America together, and promoting the advancement of industry and civilization.

At a meeting of the members of the League of St. Sebastian at Dublin, yesterday, steps were taken for the formation of an organization to afford material help toward restoring the temporal power of the Pope.

Leading bankers here assert that the cause of the advancing tendency of the Bank of England rate of discount is to be found in the low rate of sterling exchange at New-York.

There was frost in some parts of England last night, the first of the season.

SPAIN.

Encouraging Financial Condition of the Country.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The Minister of Finance expresses the hope that the Budget which will be presented to the Cortes on Monday will have the effect of permanently restoring the financial equilibrium of the country.

ITALY.

Celebration of the Entry of the Italian Troops into Rome.

ROME, Sept. 21.—The anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops, was celebrated yesterday with much enthusiasm. The city was profusely decorated.

The Pope received visits of condolence from his adherents, and addressed his visitors, lamenting the misfortunes of the Catholic Church and the injustice done to it by the Italian Government.

Defalcation in an Insurance Company.

The Secretary of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Mr. Abner Hayward, disappeared under suspicious circumstances recently, and it was rumored that he had absconded in consequence of a defalcation. The following note from the President of the Company confirms the report:

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 153 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it is necessary to make any mention concerning the conduct of our late Secretary, Mr. Abner Hayward, you are authorized to say that an examination of the books discloses a deficiency of $2,100 only. The ability of the Company to meet all its liabilities and prosecute its business is in no wise affected thereby. Yours, J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

The officers of the Company say that Hayward's habits have recently become very irregular, and he was removed from his position in the Company in consequence. Detectives are looking him up.

The Sailors' Strike—Ship's Crews Compelled to Cease Work at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The strike among the sailors, which began on Tuesday, has assumed a threatening aspect. Yesterday the strikers boarded a number of vessels and compelled the men at work to come ashore. Fourteen of the strikers have been arrested.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AN AUTUMN VOICE.

THE PILGRIM'S REVERY.

The waning moon shines pale and still;
  The winds in russet branches die;
Day faints upon the darkening hill,
  And melts into the days gone by.

The vanished days! now dim and far,
  Yet none so dead they cannot wake
And stir in me, as yon high star
  Quivers, deep-visioned, in the lake.

They glimmer down the moon's long beam,
  They rustle in the russet tree;
They fade in twilight's melting dream,
  And slide in starlight down to me.

I feel the hush of brooding wings,
  The warmth of tender joys far flown,
And little flights and flutterings
  Of blessings that were once my own.

But O most sweet, and O most sad,
  Of all these lost delights that thrill!
The blessings that I almost had,
  But life can never more fulfill.

And yet 'tis strange, but these are more
  My own, to-night, than all beside—
Glad stars upon a distant shore,
  That draw my sails across the tide.

Fade, golden evening, fade and sink!
  Burn, crimson leaves, burn out and fall!
For life is greater than we think,
  And death the surest life of all.

—*Scribner's Monthly.*

TRUST HER NOT!

IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

There is a sluggish softness in the air. It is the first week in August, and July has been damp enough to relax everything in nature, damp enough even to relax the will of the indomitable woman who is tramping along the three miles of dusty road that intervene between her village home and the small market-town where she can get butter at a reasonable price.

Butter at a reasonable price is a great consideration with Miss Paulett; so are eggs, so are meat and bread and house-rent. So, indeed, is everything. For she is "a maiden all forlorn," trying to live like a gentlewoman on a very limited income.

For ten years now she has pursued her neat little inoffensive way in this village of Binham, which is striving hard to debase itself into a villa-surrounded town.

Her house is the end house of a picturesque unpretentious little crescent, which can boast of a good-sized, well-kept garden in front, and which is shut off from the high road and the gaze of passers-by by a high red brick wall, that is well crowned with ivy. The house is exactly like every other house in the crescent in reality. But it looks very different to the others. Its windows are brighter, its brass door-knob has a higher polish than those of the other houses in the crescent.

She is rather more anxious than usual today as the results of her marketing at Balsingham. A young niece has come down, a fastidious young lady, who requires to be daintily served, without at all considering at what cost the service is rendered.

The young niece is at home now in the pretty bowery-room in the house in the crescent that is parlor and dining-room and drawing-room and boudoir, all in one. This sluggishly soft air makes Miss Minnie Ward sleepy, so she reclines while her aunt goes in search of butter for the fair young being's tea.

She is very pretty, very pleasant to look at, albeit she is bored, and hot, and sleepy, and slightly cross on this sluggishly softly warm day. Curled up like a cat on the sofa in the shadiest corner of the room, she is lazily watching the shadows come and go through the half-drawn drab Venetian blinds. "How can they have the patience to go on doing that?" she wonders. "How can anyone have the patience to go on doing anything down here?" She gets up as she half mutters this wonder, and stands at the window, balancing herself, her well-shaped hands planted firmly on her well-shaped hips, in a semi-defiant attitude that would have called forth her grandmother's reprobation. She is "tall and stately," and she has nice eyes, and pretty yellowish hair. Evidently she knows how to have her clothes made, and how to put them on in a way that will make her, at least, remarkable. Her hair is tumbled now, for she has been asleep for an hour; but when its yellow luxuriance is toned down a little we can easily imagine that the jet dagger may stab her tresses becomingly enough. At present the weapon looks out of place.

She has a natural turn-up nose and an acquired toss of the head, and these two things have to do very hard work in Minnie's service. For she conceives that in order to do them justice she must be bewitchingly saucy in manner.

To be brief, Miss Ward is spending her holidays with her aunt for convenience sake, and sorely against her own sweet will. She is a governess, satisfied with her situation, because she does not see a means of bettering it yet; but keenly on the look-out for promotion. At times, when no one is looking, there is a good deal of weariness in the fresh, fair young face, and a good deal of discontent and disgust with the world for not recognizing her claims better, in the young high spirit. Even now, when she turns away from the window with a sudden remembrance of her tousled hair, and the onus that was on her of being neat by tea-time, she ejaculates impatiently,

"Oh, dear! a week more of this, and then back to that horrid teaching!"

She goes up yawning and weary to the little white nest of a room that her aunt has given up to her, the aunt retiring herself into a room in the rear of the house, barren and arid by comparison.

It is time to put this maiden-aunt before you. She is almost at the threshold of her own door when Minnie goes up to adorn for the sacrifice, as she considers it, of a "regular set tea" at 6 o'clock. Miss Paulett has walked fast, and has come home heavily laden, and the air is oppressive. But in spite of the weariness of the flesh, she brightens up in spirit as she comes through the crescent garden, and hopes heartily that "Minnie will enjoy the treats."

She has been living ten years in this secluded village alone, and her young niece of twenty calls her "an old maid." But in spite of these things she is a woman with a long lease of life before her, in all human probabilities. For she is healthy, and only just past her thirtieth birthday. It seems almost a pity that this probably long life should be lonely as the last ten years of it have been.

She is not tall and lissom, like her twenty-year old niece, but she is erect, graceful, admirably proportioned. Her face is clear complexioned, delicately featured, brightened by a pair of nut-brown eyes that are precisely the same color as the luxuriant hair that is wrapped in a clever coil at the back of her head. Altogether she is a pretty and a prepossessing woman, and why she should be lonely still is a marvel to many people.

She looks round the room, and a shade of annoyance crosses her face swiftly. It is one of her attributes to be daintily neat. The small room, that is at the same time dining-hall and saloon, is always fresh and fair and scrupulously well arranged when she is alone; now the cushions are piled up untidily, the sofa-rug is trailing on to the floor. Books, newspapers, magazines and a half-made white muslin tunic are littered about on different chairs; and, worst of all, in her progress from the room Miss Ward has upset a light wicker stand of flowers, which has stood in safety just inside the door during the whole of the Summer.

Miss Paulett has just fulfilled a portion of her mission in life by clearing up after her niece, when that young lady comes undulating into the room. Her hair is tousled still, but now according to certain rules; and the big jet dagger stabs it with a well-defined aim. She has put on fresh laces and fresh ribbons. The laces are not real, and the ribbons are poor and flimsy, but her youth and beauty triumph over these facts, and cause them to look bright and becoming.

"Oh! you're back, Aunt Catherine? I'm glad of that; I want you to go out on the green for a stroll with me."

From her bed-room window Minnie has seen a manly form—the only manly form in the place—take the direction of the green. Hence her desire for exercise. She would look upon it as a wilful disregard of a providential opportunity if she did not go out now.

"My dear Minnie, just consider that I am only just back from Balsingham, and that I'm rather tired. Do let me have my tea first."

"Why did you go? What could induce you to go rushing off in the heat of this afternoon?" Minnie feels disappointed, and so speaks crossly.

"I went to get butter and fruit," pointing to those delicacies.

"Butter and fruit!" Minnie shrugs her supple shoulders. "I'd rather go without them any day. Why didn't you send that grampus, Bridget? If she walked more she wouldn't puff me out of my mind nearly every time she comes into the room with her hard breathing."

Miss Paulett laughs. "Bridget had her work to do. And what has put you out, my little lady? Have some tea, dear."

"No, thank you, aunt." When Minnie first came, the still young aunt had requested that her niece would call her "Kate," but Minnie very decidedly refused to do it. "There shall be no mistake about my being the niece, and years the younger of the two," she sagaciously determined.

"No, thank you, aunt; there's something unholy in tea at this time of day, unless you dine after it. I'll go out on the green, you can join me by-and-by." Then she half repents herself of her rudeness, and adds, "I shall like some of that nice cream cheese for supper, if I may have it."

"You may have what you like, dear; yes, I will join you by-and-by," the aunt says, good temperedly.

So Minnie's conscience feels clear, and she rings for Bridget to bring her hat and blue llama shawl, the ends of which she will presently toss over her shoulder, in a jaunty way that has neither the merit of being pretty nor uncommon, but that is immensely popular with young ladies.

Minnie walks on perfectly satisfied with herself, her head wobbling up and down occasionally in little fluttering paroxysms of conceit. The color deepens in the face that she holds very much up and a little on one side as she steps on to the green, and the well-opened blue eyes dance. For there, a hundred yards ahead of her, is the manly form, reclining on one of the seats.

Unluckily the manly nose is turned away from her that it may sniff in so much of breeze as there is. Minnie has come to Binham on an unacknowledged mission. It is her bounden duty to herself, she feels, to do something definite during this campaign. The only "something definite" that a girl of Minnie's calibre cares to achieve is matrimony.

Her object is well before her now, but it would hardly do for her to go up and sit down by him, and let him see that she has followed him on purpose. She turns slightly, therefore, and saunters along, skirting the green until she is on the other side of it, quite in his line of vision.

And now she knows that her work is done.

In a few minutes she hears footsteps behind her. Another minute and the manly form is by her side, taking off its hat, and looking ridiculously pleased. It is Mr. Boughton, the curate in charge of Binham—a good-looking man of one or two and thirty.

Up to within the last twelvemonth Mr. Boughton had steadily advocated the celibacy of the priesthood. But since that time he has modified his views, and this change has been attributed in a great measure to his increasing intimacy with Miss Paulett. Now, Binham did not grudge him his particular attentions to the handsome, fresh-hearted, clear-headed, unaffected woman. On the contrary, Binham declared that they would be a delightful pair. But it was intolerant to the daring of the stranger within the gates who flirted at him with such effrontery.

He is quite conscious that she is flirting with him. He sees that she puts herself at her best as soon as he approaches her, that she makes her eyes sparkle, and looks admiringly at *his* eyes, and he likes it.

It is useless to deny it. He does like it. He has indulged in many powerfully-worded Jeremaids against Jezebels generally; he has cautioned the young men of his flock against Circe in all her forms. But now, when Minnie Ward puts a feather in her hat at him, and wraps a blue shawl mysteriously about her lithesome shoulders at him, and gazes with a look that only misses being a look of love by one hairsbreadth of intervening modesty at him, he likes it.

His eyes are very fine, and his appearance and manners very gentlemanly and refined, and his prospects are very good, and she is sick to death of teaching. Given such conditions in such a situation, and it is not difficult to guess what will ensue.

"Is Miss Paulett not coming out this evening?" he asks, when they have taken a turn round the green, to the dismay and disgust of the occupants of all the villas.

"Aunt Catherine? No; I couldn't drag her out, so I braved a solitary stroll. I shan't have many more walks on the green."

"Why not?" he asks with a qualm.

"I'm going away next week. Mamma will have me home again."

She has a morbid horror of its being known here that she is out as a governess; and she has made her aunt vow silence on the point. To "mamma," therefore, it becomes necessary to impute a greed for her child's society which amounts to selfishness.

They are on the verge of the green now, at the farthest end from the village. The ruins of an old abbey are in sight. Beyond the abbey there is a wood. She tosses her pretty head in the direction of the wood, and says:

"How sweet it would be of me to take dear, lazy old Aunt Catherine a bouquet of wild flowers!"

A faint spark of loyalty to charming Miss Paulett is still alive in Boughton's breast. He is preparing to say something that shall testify to his admiration for and sympathy with Miss Paulett's tastes, when Minnie adds:

"She is so fond of things—of cats and flowers: it's a pity she hasn't something better to love instead of wasting all her life in bemoaning some one who didn't care for her."

The sole remaining spark of loyalty dies out. "Has she done that? Let us go and get the wild flowers, Miss Ward; I know where the best live in that wood."

"Can you spare the time?" she asks, softly. "Oh, how good of you! My last walk at Binham will be my pleasantest one."

Mr. Boughton has a maiden aunt living with him who keeps his house and drives off the unwary who approach him when she is near. She has for some time had her auntly eye on Minnie, and Minnie has a delicious little sense of satisfaction now in having brought things to this pass. No aunt, neither his nor hers, shall come between them now.

She sits upon a stile, and he stands close by her side. And the rays of the setting sun stream through the leafy boughs, and glorify her head. It is all very pleasant, but Minnie feels, in her own forcible idiom, "that mere pleasantness won't pay."

For a few moments she forces herself to contemplate each side of the shield. If she marries Mr. Boughton she will have to lead a Binham life, and when he is her husband she will not be able to infuse an element of excitement into her Binham life by flirting with him. It will be dull probably—but——

"But it will be better than horrid teaching," she reminds herself. She has no more sense of moral responsibility concerning what she is about to do than a child has of knocking down a house of cards.

"I've altered my mind about the flowers I gather to-night, Mr. Boughton. They must be for your study. Will you have them?"

"Will I not?"

His face is in the shade, and looks very well there. Minnie adjusts her head at a becoming angle, and makes another effort.

"Aunt Catherine, with that good, serviceable, common-sense of hers, would jeer at me for being romantic, if she heard me say that I should like to take a tiny bit of this stile away to wear in a locket as a charm."

He knows that she means him to think that she loves the stile because he is leaning upon it with her, in what a poet would call the "gloaming." He knows all she means, and he likes it.

He takes his knife out and defrauds the lord of the manor by cutting a square inch out of the stile. He would defraud twenty lords of the manor of twenty times the value of this square inch of stile at this juncture to please Minnie Ward.

With rather a shaky hand, he proceeds to cut his initials, "E. B.," on the little bit of wood. He trims it and smooths it, and then he looks at her.

She gives him one look, and he forgets all his views as to the propriety of the clergy being a celibate body.

"May I cut yours here, too?" he asks, and she bends down her head and whispers "Yes," and when she comes down from the stile she is engaged to him.

As she leans upon his arm she makes him understand that life will be a wilderness to her until she has the right and the power to so lean always. He has his own views about short engagements—he disapproves of them—but he thinks that her sweet soul trembles at the prospect of ever so brief a separation from him. And he believes it—good young priest as he is.

"Then it had better be soon," he says eagerly. Why he says it he can't exactly define, but he gathers up impressions that it had better be soon, and speaks from the impulse they gave him.

"Oh, if you wish it!"

Of course he wished it. Suddenly he found himself wish it very much, and feeling that all his pre-conceived ideas on the subject were utter folly and humbug. Minnie would be a crown of honor to a husband, and he, Edward Boughton, would crown himself as soon as possible.

She is very full of the pride of her success as she steps out from the shade of the wood on to the open green. Her head settles back into a satisfied wobble as she sees Aunt Catherine approaching them.

Miss Paulett comes toward the pair in the dim light, and as she comes on it is made manifest to her, even in the dim light, that something has happened.

CHAPTER II.

For four days Minnie has been very happy and very amiable. Edward Boughton manages to make duty and inclination agree wonderfully well. When he goes abroad on missions of mercy Minnie accompanies him—a fashionable-looking angel in different colored cambrics.

Her aunt, Kate Paulett, has been told the great news, and has been cordial and cheery. *His* aunt, Miss Boughton, has been told, and has been morose and gloomy. Minnie is not one bit disturbed by either woman's state or expression of feeling. She merely remarks to Edward:

"You aunt looks so sour about it that one would think it was a crime to love you; as if I could help it."

Minnie means marriage as soon as possible, and now, on the evening of the fourth day of her engagement, she is feeling a little annoyed and perplexed because the time is not definitely fixed yet.

You ought to speak to him, Aunt Catharine.

"About naming the day? No, my dear, it's for him to speak to you about that."

"But what's the good of waiting? What are we waiting for?" Minnie pouts.

"You haven't waited long," Kate reminds her.

"No, and I don't mean to wait long, that's another thing; we shall not know each other a bit the better while he is down here and I'm going on with that horrid, horrid teaching. I don't see why we need wait."

"You can hardly be the one to suggest a speedy marriage," Kate says dryly; "but I have no doubt, when Mr. Boughton realises that you consider your present one a life of slavery, he will speedily rescue you from it."

Minnie flashes. "I don't want him to know anything about my present life," she says, with an effort to seem at ease.

Kate flashes up a glance from the preserving-pan over which she has been bending assiduously over the conversation.

"You don't mean to say that you haven't told him?"

"I have not. Why should I? Men are quite apt enough to think they confer a favor on a girl by proposing marriage. If the girl's a governess they know they confer a favor by taking her out of bondage."

"He ought to know it; if you don't tell him I will," Kate says, skimming off the scum vigorously.

"Don't be malicious and spiteful because you have failed to get him yourself," says Minnie.

"You'd serve your own ends (I know what they are, Minnie,) better by telling him a truth that is honorable to you; but rest assured that I will never interfere between you after that—that very coarse, cruel speech."

It is settled between the lovers soon that they are to marry in a year. By that time Minnie will be twenty-one, and he will have a suitable home to receive her in. This delay will enable him to settle his aunt elsewhere. "She broke up her home to come down here with me," he explains.

"She'll be desperately fussy about a house. I know she will keep you unsettled as long as she can."

His greatest comfort (he is dreadfully in love) when Minnie is gone is to go to her Aunt Kate and talk about her. Kate is merciful enough to let him maunder on uninterruptedly, as a rule, but one day she does hint to him that Minnie is but mortal.

"Minnie can ill bear stagnation and suspense," she says. "I shall be glad when you can take your holiday and go and see her. You'll go soon, won't you?"

Something in her tone sets him thinking. It does not exactly alarm him, but it startles him.

"Is she ill? Have you heard"——But Miss Paulett interrupts him impatiently before he can say a word more:

"Ill? Oh, no! If there were anything the matter my sister would have written for me to go and help to nurse her. I rarely hear when she is well."

"'Twere long to tell and vain to hear" about all he does in order to get a free week from his parish. He will not drop a single service, but he must see Minnie.

Eventually one of the reserve force—a curate unattached to a cure at present—comes for a consideration and takes charge of Binham for a fortnight, and Edward Boughton goes up to town by the express to surprise his loving, loyal Minnie.

Surprises are odious things under the most propitious circumstances. He no sooner is across the threshold of the earthly paradise than he feels that it would have been better far if he had notified his coming to the presiding Peri.

Mrs. Ward, Minnie's mamma, lives in lodgings in Vansittart-terrace, Kensington. Vansittart-terrace is more than rather out of the way, but when you have wriggled yourself into the right path that leads to it, it is pleasant enough.

Minnie's teaching is in the neighborhood. She gets home generally about six o'clock. For several days she has had an escort home—a soldier cousin of the girls whom she is instructing.

When Edward Boughton is announced Mrs. Ward falls into a paroxysm of bewilderment. Minnie's lover, and there's nothing ready for dinner! And Minnie may arrive at any moment, suspiciously attended; and—oh! what shall we do?

Mr. Boughton asks one or two awkward questions. Mrs. Ward evades the questions—parries them—answers them deftly and sweetly. Presently there is a knock at the front door, and as Edward goes to the window Mrs. Ward gets herself out of the room, "to see about tea."

Minnie comes into the hall radiant; an enamored young man follows her, and Mrs. Ward meets them with despair printed on her matronly brow. She whispers to Minnie, and Minnie is staggered. For a moment only, though; at the end of the moment *she* whispers to Mr. Gascoigne and dismisses him.

Edward Boughton standing at the window sees the handsome young soldier officer walking away; but he does not for one moment associate the son of Mars with the fresh fair creature who presently bounds into the room, and seeks to make him believe that she is grateful that heaven has made her such a man as he is.

Up to the present moment Mr. Gascoigne, though he is on the brink has not taken the plunge. He is rapidly preparing to fall at her feet, but he has not fallen yet. Therefore, if Edward Boughton has come to plead for an earlier wedding-day, Minnie will be fidelity itself to him.

She manages very cleverly, she considers, during Edward's visit. She writes a pretty note of apology to her employer, pleading a bronchial affection as the cause of her non-appearance. She writes a pathetic little note to her martial adorer, telling him that for a time, at least, it is better that they should not meet—a note which is worded in such a way that leads him to suppose that his mother has been interfering, and to vow that he will propose to the sweetest, jolliest little girl in the world the next time he sees her.

Minnie holds Boughton's heart in the hollow of her little unscrupulous hand. She does not spare him a single, look, word, art, that may allure him on to love her more and more. She is full of coaxing, pretty, caressing ways, and these she plays off upon him as pertinaciously as Kathleen played hers off upon St. Kevin. He is desperately in love with her. Not a doubt of her being to the full as desperately in love with him has even clouded his mind for a moment.

He goes back to Binham at the end of his holiday, a happy man. For three days after his return from that sojourn in paradise he hears regularly from Minnie.

The fifth and sixth mornings are blanks. He begins to look worn and anxious.

On the morning of the eighth day he gets a letter in the well-known dearly-loved handwriting, and when he has read a few lines of it his face, which has been pale before, becomes ghastly white. But he says nothing to his aunt, who is watching him pitifully, and her prophetic heart tells her that he has "got a blow from that girl."

A letter goes from him to Minnie by return of post, such as might melt a stone. But it is powerless to melt the heart of a heartless girl. Then he waits for three days in silence, with such wounded feeling, such passionate love preying upon him, that he gets to look so miserably ill that every one in the place calls on Miss Paulett in the hope of hearing that the lovers have quarreled.

On the third day he has another letter from Minnie, a conclusive letter. A letter that shocks all hope out of his heart, and all belief in the good, pure love of a woman out of his mind.

It is the topic in Binham for nine days, for it leaks out, as such things invariably do. At the end of nine days people cease to look as if they are thinking about it when they meet him.

The aunt and the niece cross swords by post, and wound each other freely. Minnie is to be Mrs. Gascoigne in a week or two, and "Garrison town life she says will suit her much better than prancing through the parish," she says.

But in spite of this depreciatory speech Mrs. Gascoigne feels a sore pricking at her heart when, two years after she achieves her own destiny, she reads that "Old Aunt Catharine and Edward Boughton are married."—*Temple Bar.*

BRITISH ALE.—Wherever the Briton travels—and it would be very difficult to discover the country with which he and his brother Jonathan do not insist upon becoming acquainted, quite irrespective sometimes of whether its occupants want to have the advantage of their society—the scarlet triangle of Bass or Burton is to be found in competition with the harp of Guinness of Dublin. What a draught of the water of the Nile was to the daughters of the Pharaohs, a draught of genuine home beer is to the sons—ay, and to the daughters—of Britain. See that languid Anglo-Indian beauty; what is that dark liquor that she is sipping with the white foam upon it, as she and that fascinating young Cornet Goahead linger over their "tiffin," discussing the ball of last night? "My doctor insists upon my taking Guinness's stout, Mr. Goahead," she says, in semi-apologetic tones, after the last drops of an imperial pint glide down her throat. "Best thing out," says the cornet; "couldn't live in this beastly climate without that and Bass;" and indeed the mess-bills of the Fiftieth Light Cavalry show pretty conclusively how essential the members of that distinguished corps find these potations to fortify their constitutions against the fierce heats of India. Up in the "Bush" of Australia, again, it is regarded as nectar, and is often retailed at a price which makes it nearly as inaccessible to ordinary pockets.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

REMINISCENSES OF CHARLES LEVER.—Some of his school-fellows still living speak of him as a bright, lively boy, fond of reading romances when he should have been learning his Latin and Greek, and interfering with the studies of others by telling them stories which he manufactured from day to day, continuing them as he went along without knowing how or when they were to end, a habit which he pursued to the end of his life. While yet a school-boy, Lever was attracted by a pretty little girl, who lived in the Marine School, upon Sir John Rogerson's Quay, and thither he used to steal to get a sight of, or a word with, her almost daily. One of his acquaintances was in the habit of supplying him with flowers, which were sometimes given by the boy-lover to the girl, sometimes thrown to her through the iron gate of the Courtyard, which was guarded by an old sailor. On these occasions it was a matter of arrangement among his companions to attract the attention of the old janitor while Lever pursued his love-making. From school Lever entered Trinity College, Dublin, on the 14th of October, 1822. His career, so far as I am able to ascertain, was not marked by any collegiate honors, but he had the reputation of being a vivacious, witty, pleasant, and somewhat dashing young fellow, fond of fun, and yet given to reading all sorts of odds and ends of literature outside the curriculum. The love-making, too, went on unflaggingly, till 1827 found him a graduate, free to pass from the tutelage of Alma Mater. The profession of medicine having been selected for him, he went to Göttingen in 1828, to pursue his studies at the University there, and he threw himself heart and soul into all the wild and exciting scenes of student life. In the first paper which he ever published—an anonymous contribution to the short-lived Dublin *Literary Gazette* in 1830—he describes the Burschen instruction with great liveliness and relish, declaring that students were a very superior order of men, that duelling was an agreeable after-dinner amusement, and that nothing could be more becoming than a black frock braided, and a fur collar thereto. One can readily believe that the mercurial young Irishmen soon became a favorite, and his popularity rose to the highest when he translated, "The King, God bless him," into German verse, for a dinner to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE INTRODUCTION OF GRAVER COLORS INTO DRESS.—Down to the time of the battle of Pavia, or thereabout, Spanish influence in dress had been unfelt beyond the Pyrenees. In truth, the Christians of Spain, engaged for centuries in their long grapple with the Moors, were of no more account to other nations than if their country had been on the south of the Mediterranean. Politically speaking, Spain was in Africa, not in Europe. She had more to do with armaments at Fez, with a revolution in Tafilet, the rise of caliphates and the incursion of Amazirghs, than with what happened in France and Flanders. She could send few lances to the Crusades; the infidels were at her threshhold, and every nerve had to be strained to keep the crescent from bearing down the cross. At last the Moor grew feeble, and Spain, mistress of the Netherlands and of half Italy, with her fires ablaze for Jew and Moslem, with her sternly disciplined infantry and tall warships horrent with cannon, the silver of a subject continent gorging her exchequer, assumed a very high place in the scale of nations. It so happened that the Spaniards—probably through their aversion for the favorite Moorish white—had a peculiar liking for black garments, and that this fancy was strongest among the aristocracy. Sancho Panza speaks of some richly-dressed person as being in "gold and jewels, like a foreign count," and, indeed, the hidalgoes of Castile were prone to leave gay hues to the alien, and to wear few ornaments beyond a weighty gold chain, or collar of pearls. The Puritans, then in every land, becoming formidable, had for widely different reasons an abhorrence of glittering colors and gewgaws, and the don and the precisian between them brought in that custom of wearing sober black, which has gained ground ever since, until in the United States it almost rises to the dignity of a national uniform.—*All the Year Round.*

PETRARCH AND BOCCACCIO.—There is a saying attributed to the Emperor Charles V., that according as one knew so many languages he was so many times a man. Petrarch and Boccaccio spoke and wrote two languages with equal readiness. There were two men in each. There was Petrarch, the Italian poet, graceful, tender and (in Shakespeare's phrase) "high fantastical;" and Petrarch, the Latin Moralist, stern, uncompromising and aggressive. There was Boccaccio, the Italian novelist, by turns gay and pathetic, licentious and severe, but always inimitably simple and natural; and Boccaccio, the Latin pedant, laborious without method, indefatigable in research without discrimination. In the living Boccaccio the two characters, so distinct in his books, were blended into one, and doubtless the Latin which he spoke in discussion with his friends was lighted up with the graces of the "Decamerone." His relations with Petrarch were uninterruptedly friendly, always on the recognized footing of disciple and master. The homage of the disciple was graciously accepted; the condescending patronage of the master never gave offense. These two have supplied no chapter to *The Quarrels of Authors.* It is true that they never lived in the same place. Distance is a great preserver of peace.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MATCH-MAKING MAMMAS.—The "mariage de convenance" is just as much an institution here as in Europe, and managing mammas are just as common. There is a lady well known in one of our cities who has married off a large family of daughters eligibly, and prides herself openly on having performed a mother's duty. "Not one of them," says this frank woman when speaking of her sons-in-law, "would have married a daughter of mine if I had not brought it about by little dinners and adroit attentions, by making opportunities for intercourse, and—by putting it in their heads. And they are all very happy. I think the world would be much better off if the question of marriage were settled for people by anybody but themselves."

But all young ladies have not such clever mammas; some must scheme and manœuvre for themselves. "What is the charm of the Clark girls?" asked a lady of a young man-about-town. "They are not pretty, or very intelligent, or fashionable, or rich, yet the young men frequent their house, and they have secured the three best matches in New-York."

"Well," was the reply, after a moment's pondering, "they sit down on a sofa well, they are always good-natured, they are very sympathetic, they make you feel at home, they are womanly and full of tact; when they bid you good-night, it is with a gentle pressure of the hand, which leads you to think that you have made an impression. Then they never allow their eyes to wander when you are talking to them."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

AN EXPERIENCE.

For the New-York Times.

It was a bitter November day, and toward night the wind rose and blew in wild gusts around the belated cars, which gave a dismal shriek of a whistle, as they stopped at the most miserable and forlorn-looking town that weary passengers ever cast eyes on.

I had been obliged to take this journey—much against my will, for more reasons than one. I was a lonely woman, with no strong arm to lean on, and had to fight my own hard way through the world. But the business was imperative, and no time to be lost, for one of my dearest friends was in dire need, and I felt I must go to her. And now the cars had missed their connections several times, and here I was, at night, all alone in a strange place, with no chance of leaving till the next morning.

I tried, however, to accept the inevitable as patiently as possible, and proceeded to get out and look around me for the most promising place for passing the night.

Things did not look very encouraging. My few fellow-passengers seemed to have melted away while I had been thinking. They had not been a very congenial set, and most probably belonged here, and had gone to their own familiar places.

Anyway here I was, standing alone, and helplessly looking around me, when a seedy-looking cabman touched my arm, and offered to drive me to "the hotel"—the only one in the place, he said; so perforce I had to step into his seedier-looking vehicle, with inward forebodings.

After what seemed to me to be an age, we drew up at the dismal-looking establishment he had dignified by the name of hotel; and the solitary sleepy-looking waiter who appeared showed me to my room. As soon as I was alone, I attempted to investigate the chances of passing the night in security, if not comfort—for the miserable dingy carpet, bare walls and one chair did not seem particularly conducive to luxurious ease.

Judge of my horror when I found the key of the door gone, and no bolt or other means of fastening on it. My helpless condition overwhelmed me. A woman, alone, in a strange place, late at night!

I started up and pulled violently at the bell-rope, which came off in my hand. I then looked out in the entry, but nothing was to be seen by the dim light. Stay! was not that a man's shadow gliding around the corner? In fright I beat a hasty retreat, and barricaded the door as well as I could with the washstand and my solitary chair.

I then proceeded to examine the window, which, to my dismay, opened on a shed; and all sorts of fearful visions passed through my mind, of wild eyes glaring at me through the panes of glass, &c. But I resolved to conquer this nervousness, and overcome the dark presentiments of evil which clouded my mind and obscured my judgment.

I fastened the window as well as I could, and commenced to undress by the dim light of my kerosene-lamp, humming a tune meanwhile to keep up my courage; but it was a ghastly attempt, and my own voice sounded strange enough, and soon fell back again into deep silence.

Hurriedly and nervously I finished my preparations and got into bed, after lowering the lamp. Just after my head touched the pillow, my attention was attracted by a curious-looking arrangement at the head of my bed. It was painted just the color of the wall, and had escaped my particular attention before, thinking it merely an irregularity in the shape of the room. It was a flat-looking projection, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, about a foot broad, and half that depth; and now, as I gazed, it appeared that this was in some way connected with the room above, for where it passed through the ceiling it did not seem to fit closely, but there was a space of about two inches between.

This annoyed and puzzled me, and I could not prevent my already excited imagination from wandering through that aperture to what might be above it, and trying to account for it in various ways. Soon, however, being overcome by the fatigues of the day, I found myself sinking uneasily to sleep, in spite of the nervous fears which beset me.

I cannot tell how long I had slept, when suddenly I became aware of a strong draught of air passing over my face, which rendered me partially conscious, so that I could feel that I was no longer under the influence of sleep. But what was it that bound me hand and foot? Why could I not raise my head? What subtle odor hung heavily on the air, and seemed to hold my senses? Chloroform! Chloroform! I knew it now! Just then another draught of air came, partially dispersing the dense, deathly atmosphere which surrounded me, and with an intense effort I was enabled to open my eyes—but that was all; neither hand nor foot could I move, and to my surprise and terror, I found that even then I could not see. There was something lying on my face!

The occasional gusts of air which seemed to sweep down from above, with their reviving influence, was all that kept me from sinking into utter insensibility, and gave to my senses some freedom, though the horrible drug, with its subtle power, had chained all my nerves and muscles.

As far as I could judge, there was a cloth saturated with chloroform, lying over my eyes and nose; but my mouth, fortunately, was free, which accounted for my having escaped succumbing directly and wholly to this dreadful numbness of heart and brain with which my strong will battled.

I could hear the wind shrieking and howling around the house, at first, and the sleet rattled against the window-panes with a dismal and dreary sound; but these seemed to grow fainter and fainter; and even then I knew the deadly insensibility was creeping over me. Suddenly I became dimly conscious that the cloth was being raised from my face. I was too far gone for terror, and my only sensation seemed to be an indistinct feeling of curiosity. Soon I found the light grow brighter, and my mind clearer, and my eyes followed the cloth as it rose into the air, over the head of my bed, up along the wall—through the aperture in the ceiling!

I strove to collect my senses, that I might comprehend this horror which beset me, and to think for what end this had been attempted. My heart sank within me, at the dread of what was yet to come—for surely this was not all! What could it mean? Oh, this helplessness! this deadly languor!

Suddenly a slight grating noise attracted my attention. I looked up and saw—good Heavens! Was it a knife? Yes—a sharp steel blade coming slowly through the dreaded aperture; long and slender, and slightly curved; just to fit down closely over the throat, and without a struggle from the victim, complete the work the chloroform had begun.

Yes, it was all clear now; this out of the way place, where lonely travelers arriving late at night, might thus be quietly put out of the way and never missed! How many poor murdered victims had occupied this same room?—had perhaps gone peacefully to sleep here in this very bed, never to wake again!

My eyes fastened with a kind of fascination on the bright blade. Quickly, quietly it came. On—on—the inevitable death—and I, powerless to resist! My senses grew sharper, but the bound muscles refused to act. Down it came—until, Oh! horror! the cold steel touched my throat. With all the force of my will I made a tremendous effort, and with one horrid shriek I bounded from the bed on to the floor—to find—that I had jumped into the icy water-bucket; which quickly woke me from my nightmare to the fact that the bright morning sun was laughing in my face; and that I had been passing through a thrilling adventure, (thanks to my nervous apprehensions,) which had been suddenly brought to a conclusion by a piece of plaster falling in my mouth from that same dreaded aperture; which, on examination, proved to be only a commonplace stove-pipe, boxed up for ornamental purposes.

I left that house a "sadder and a wiser" woman, with a cold in my head from those "reviving gusts of air" which had been blowing from the stove-pipe hole all night, and a determination to be less suspicious, and to "look before I leap," hereafter.

M. B. O.

SYMPTOMS OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Monsieur H. Bouley (whose *Rapport sur la Rage* deserves careful perusal, both by the medical profession and the police authorities) relates the following fact: Two ladies came to the veterinary school of Alford, accompanied by a little girl four years old, to consult the surgeon about a dog which they nursed on their knees throughout their drive, and which wore a perfectly useless muzzle. This dog, they said, who slept in their room, had become so excited as to prevent their sleeping. All night long he did nothing but scratch the floor with his feet.

The dog was evidently mad. He was scarcely within the iron gates of Alfort before his characteristic bark put the students on their guard. And yet this very dog, during the three days following his first indisposition, had scrupulously respected his mistresses. He had slightly bitten the child, but his teeth had not penetrated her clothing. When Monsieur Bouley expressed his astonishment at the easy way in which the ladies treated the affair, they answered, "How could we suppose the dog to be mad? He drank frequently; he even seemed thirsty and anxious for drink."

The bark which is peculiar to madness is the symptom most easily recognized by unprofessional persons. That bark has lost its usual strength; its tone is mournful; it is hollow, stifled, degenerating into three or four half-uttered howls, producing a plaintive and singular effect on the ear. The first symptoms of canine madness are a sullenness of temper and an involuntary restlessness, which manifests itself by a continual change of position. Instead of being snappish or aggressive, the dog tries to hide himself. During this first period, he does not always refuse his food.

Soon, however, he begins to loathe it. Then comes on an irresistible desire to bite; to gratify which he tears, crushes with his teeth, and swallows all sorts of things which are useless as food. A young dog certainly will tear things for fun, but he will not swallow them, whereas post-mortem examinations of mad dogs show their stomachs to be full of sticks, straw, wool, stones, and other indigestible substances. Consequently, every dog past puppyhood who cannot be prevented from dragging about and destroying the carpets, mats, and cushions in the house, ought immediately to be placed under strict surveillance. The same precaution should be taken with dogs who show themselves unusually aggressive toward other animals of the same species. Indeed, a symptom of madness not to be neglected is the impression made on the mad dog by the dog in good health. Immediately the sick animal perceives the healthy one, a fit of rage is the consequence. At Alfort, this very test is had recourse to in doubtful cases. When the patient is shown another dog, if truly mad he does his utmost to get at him, and if allowed to do so, bites him furiously.—*All the Year Round.*

A CAT WITH A CHARACTER.—I saw none there outrivaling "Our Jake" at home in America. Jake is a Maltese, huge and generally lazy. He was educated by a sea Captain, and by him left with our family several years ago. Jumping through your arms is his chief accomplishment. He shirks that now whenever possible. He deems it beneath the dignity of middle age. He sleeps on the bed with our folks. On very cold nights he burrows under the blankets. His hour for retiring is 9¼. He signifies his readiness for rest by going to the bedroom door and looking anxiously around. He likes to arise by daylight. If our folks do not respond, he makes three separate demonstrations. First, he gets up, stretches himself; then, sits upon our folks and looks gravely in their faces. Sometimes he touches one of their eyes with his paw. This is his gentle way of saying, "It's time to get up." But if our folks say, with Solomon's sluggard, "A little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands," &c., Jake jumps off the bed and makes himself very disagreeable and noisy by scratching at the door. If there is then no movement, he jumps on the bed again and trots all over our folks. This is a more determined way of saying, "Come, come! Well, I never! Ain't you going to get up today?"

Jake is heavy; he is aldermanic. His trot generally brings our folks to terms. When he sees them down-stairs and the kitchen fire kindled, he seems better satisfied. He smells his own breakfast not afar off. But he troubles none with the demands of his stomach until the rest are satisfied. He is a cat of order, regularity and etiquette. When he sees the chairs drawn back and the knives and forks laid down, he indicates that his time for being served has come, by a slight, well-bred mew. He knows his place in the family. He knows he is ornamental, useful, and amusing. He asks but for justice and the warmest corner by the fireplace. For that, in Winter, he has a weakness which sometimes fills the house with the smell of burnt fur.

His hatred of other cats is intense. He allows none on the premises. The sight of one in the back yard overturns his whole mental equilibrium. He spends hours at the window on the lookout for invaders. He seems to have discarded all companionship with his own race. Sometimes there comes a terrible outcry, spitting and scratching from the cellar. Jake has found therein a strange cat. He is routing the enemy. He comes upstairs in his war paint, bristles still raised, tail enlarged, eyes glaring. Vengeance has been done. The territory is cleared of intruders. Somebody's cat has gone home to die.

But Jake has a cowardly dread of boys. He knows instinctively that boys' inhumanity to cats has caused countless thousands of his kind to mourn. He knows that most boys are savages who would delight in putting him to any prolonged torture. When he sees a gang of boys prowling about the neighborhood, he retires into the innermost chamber. Had he his way, there should be no boys. He would like to have been King Herod's cat.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

THE CHAUVINISME OF THE FRENCH.—The mode of thought among the best educated Frenchmen is strictly in harmony with their nature. If there is one branch which the French conspicuously ignore, as well in their studies as in their practice, it is that of logic. They are much commended for the swiftness with which they leap to conclusions; but the swiftness is attained by contempt for intellectual processes, and often for truth itself. They reason from general propositions to specific facts. Take the case even of Montesquieu. In him the general truth usually precedes the particular examples; induction is quite ignored; and reduction is made from propositions which are false or have not been established. The division of powers is conducive to the welfare of a government; the ancient Republics did not understand the division of powers; therefore they fell; this is the usual form of Montesquieu's arguments. The fallacy in this syllogism is obvious; and it would be just as obvious if the main proposition or all the propositions were true. But it is a characteristic piece of French logic. It shows fairly that peculiar mental defect which is often called acuteness, but which is really an incapacity for close consecutive thinking. It is this inherent, national illogicality which in matters of patriotic interest produces in the French people the condition of mind known as *chauvinisme.* The word itself is peculiar. It is not found in the older and smaller dictionaries; but if it wants the authority of elegance, it has the venial emphasis of slang. The chauvinisme of the French differs from the vanity of other peoples, not so much in kind as in depth and extent; but in these two points of comparison the difference is immense. The bombast of the Yankee is often extravagant, but it is good-natured and does not offend. One laughs, of course, at the itinerant Briton's failure to find anything quite equal to "that thoroughly English love of respectability." Every one knows the pugnacity with which the German will defend the fatherland. But these are masculine virtues by the side of that spiteful, puerile, and absurd vanity, which patriotism seems to exact of the French citizen, and which seems to glow most fiercely in the ingenious minds.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE ORIGINAL OF THE "DAME AUX CAMELIAS."—Nestor Roqueplan, in his *Parisine,* records a visit made to the tombs of certain celebrities, and among others to that of Marie Duplessis, the original of the Dame aux Camelias, whom, it seems, he had known intimately in all the phases of her life—first as a street-girl munching apples on the Pont Neuf, and afterward as a gay lady regardless of expense. With a pitiless hand he strips off the romance which music and song have wound around a life really so vile and mercenary, and shows the woman in her true colors—first as a grisette of the Quartier Latin, grateful for the gift of a few fried potatoes from a street-booth; next, a frequenter of the dance-gardens in quest of rich victims, and lastly, the depraved Parisian lorette, dying, it is true, of consumption, but otherwise as different from the Traviata as darkness from light. Here is the analysis of the character of this woman, who has been made the ideal of a romancer, and whose sins have been condoned by so many pure hearts weeping over her imaginary woes and sacrifices for affection's sake: "Marie Duplessis was remarkably pretty—tall, well-made, ignorant, without wit, but cunning. A Norman peasant, she invented a genealogy and appropriated an historic name. She lied liberally, and was in the habit of saying that 'lies whitened the teeth.' About her there was nothing of the woman whom the imagination of a romancer invested with her name." He insists that the only truth in the history of the Dame aux Camelias was the fact that she died of consumption, and he relates, as characteristic of the woman, that her last appearance in public was at the theatre of the Palais Royal, when she was so near dying that the two liveried lacqueys had to lift her in and out of the theatre.

Yet she was such a celebrity in her way that the year after her death it was the fashion of the women who emulated her career to make a pilgrimage to her cemetery and to strew camelias over her grave. A sad and touching commentary, however, is given in the statement of the fact that when she died, out of all her numerous lovers and admirers but two men had the hardihood to follow her remains to the tomb, which her poet-lover celebrated by verses addressed to them praising their fidelity. Seldom has it happened that a woman so utterly worthless has inspired so much tender pity and gained so undeserved a reputation.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

WHAT SMOKERS GO THROUGH, AND WHY.—There is a youth before us smoking a cigar with keen enjoyment. How did he acquire the habit? Was he always a smoker? Assuredly not. He associated with friends who indulged in the superfluous habit, and was induced by them to follow their example; nor did he after a few tentative efforts overcome the difficulties which the task involves. He had to persevere diligently step by step; promptly desisting the moment he was warned of a revolutionary tendency within his stomach. Pleasure there is none during the period of initiation, and the amount derived when perfection has been attained is frequently questionable. To some the difficulties to be overcome are insuperable. We have not illustrated the foregoing to exemplify the habit as being a pernicious one. We indulge in a weed occasionally, and have no objection to smoking when not carried to excess. We simply intended to point out that whatever disagreeable impediments stood in the way, or whatever obstacles had to be surmounted, the example—desirable of imitation or the contrary—would be followed.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

STONEHENGE.—Had our ancestors been as wise and provident as they might have been, even so late as three centuries ago, these singular remnants of a dead religion and a worn-out civilization might have been made national property, and preserved at the national expense from the hands of the spoiler. But this unfortunately was not done, and of the great temples of Avebury and Stonehenge, but little now remains to testify to the Titanic architecture of the people who inhabited the British Isles a thousand years before the invading hosts of Julius Cæsar set foot upon the shore. The Avebury stones have suffered greatly from the depredations of the Wiltshire farmers and proprietors. In the year 1648, when John Aubrey, the antiquary, visited the place, he counted sixty-three of the pillars still standing within the circular trench. In 1720, Doctor Stukely found only twenty-three remaining; and in 1812, Sir Richard Hoare found but seventeen. At present only two monoliths of the great western avenue are standing. The rest have been broken into pieces, and removed—possibly to build pigstyes, possibly to build barns or out-houses for the greedy or unthinking depredators, who never heard of the difference between a Druidical high-priest who lived three thousand years ago, and a clodhopper who perpetrated these acts of vandalism the day before yesterday. For some time past the antiquaries and scholars of Wiltshire and elsewhere have been up in arms to prevent these encroachments—but "may not a man do what he will with his own?" And as the scholars and antiquaries were either unable or unwilling to purchase the land and its precious relics from the legal owners, these latter did as seemed best in their own eyes, and left scholarship and antiquarianism to show their teeth in the approved British fashion—without biting. Fortunately, one gentleman with the means, the knowledge and the public spirit, was found to do what ought long ago to have been done by the State. Sir John Lubbock stepped forth to the rescue of Avebury, and by his liberality its monuments will be preserved as they stand—safe from all further danger.—*All the Year Round.*

FOLLOWING THE FASHION.—How attentively, and with what prurient eagerness, the fair sex adorn themselves after the fashion of the day. The greater the absurdity of dress, the more gigantic the innovation, and the greater conspicuousness involved, the more fervent the desire to adopt it. One and all follow with a rapidity as incredible as amazing. Should the adoption of the dress have a ludicrous effect, verily the more precise its observance. Compare the dress of a young lady nowadays with that of one twenty years ago. What a remarkable change! Bonnets as now worn are simply strips of ribbon, bristling with variegated flowers and artificial ornaments, devoid of use. If it were not for the abundant profusion of hair with which the fair ladies are favored, we are disposed to think that their liability to take cold would be considerably increased, as the article upon which they bestow the title of bonnet is a most inadequate covering for the head. Of course we are aware there are wheels within wheels. In like manner there is hair beneath hair—or some other material to represent it—though it is not at all necessary the former should have been planted, nourished and perfected upon the same cranium as the latter. The rule is the reverse. Perhaps this internal substitute obviates the necessity of conforming with usage and wearing a covering for the head. As for hats, they are not made to wear on the head but on the hair. Size is immaterial. In some instances they are affixed upon the hair in a nearly perpendicular position. Perhaps we are in error. It may be the shape of the lady's head which involves the unnatural position in which the ornament is placed. The absurdity exhibited by ladies in their style of dress is apparently illimitable. Nothing is too outrageous to appear in if it be authorized by fashion.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

PUNCH AND JUDY IN AMERICA.

Why should not Mr. Buttercups, the manager of Punch and Judy, take rank and station among the leading *impresarios* of the day? If the *Comedie Française*, dating back for centuries, prides itself on its antiquity, and historically proves that amid the burning ruins of Moscow the conqueror of a world gave to it laws and regulations, according to its director, in histrionic art at least, a position equal to that of a Marshal of France, why should there not be meted out to the simple and modest Mr. Buttercups a like distinction? Miracle plays were in their infancy when *fantocini* or puppets had grown gray with age. For aught we know, the puppet-show must be older than Sakountala and the Hindhu epics. Between the speaking idol, before whose awful image the old idolatrous races trembled, and the squeaking manikin, who made them laugh, the transition is not so great after all. China has had in all ages puppets, and Japanese art has carried this species of entertainment to its extreme limits. Puppets may be neglected for a season, but every now and then nature asserts its rights again, and throngs of people welcome the little speaking figures with unfeigned delight. In Paris, six years ago, puppet-shows were the rage. Some poor fellow, with undoubted talents, searching in vain for that particular groove through which his ideas might smoothly run, had a sick child. To amuse his little girl he made a puppet-show. Performing for her alone, very soon the children of the neighborhood were attracted. Gradually the fame of his mimic theatre spread all over the quarter in which he lived. Engagements for private performances followed. With success his powers increased. From two figures at his modest debut, in a short time twenty actors occupied his stage. From the broad farce he ascended to the extreme flight of high comedy, and distinguished *vaudeville* makers were only too glad to have their efforts produced by his little figures, and finally a handsome competency rewarded his efforts. Whether Mr. Buttercups, however—who now, like a masculine Jael, is busy with a tack, which he is driving with a hammer straight into Judy's temple, in this ingenious manner securely fastening her cap—whether, I repeat, Mr. Buttercups ever will make his fortune out of Punch and Judy, I cannot tell.

"And how," I ask of the manager, "did you get into the business?"

"Runs in the family, Sir, just like to play Richard III. is in the Kemble blood. Father was a Punch *Faker* before me, and just as likely as not my grandfather was in that line. It came to me natural." Here he straightened out Punch's reverential gray hair, and sewed on a spangle to the extremity of his hump.

"The piece always ends one way," I remarked; "the broad farce closes with a tragedy."

"Must be so," simply replied Mr. Buttercups; "that's one of the traditions. There can be no regular out-and-out Punch and Judy show which don't wind up in somebody swinging. You may introduce all kinds of comedy into the piece: stuff it full of all the most genteel gags of high comedy, but the gallows is the wind-up. In the old country it's Punch that swings, but here we ends with Punch hanging the policeman. It ain't exactly the thing, Sir, and besides being an innovation, is disrespectful to the authorities; but it's much the same thing in the long run, I suppose. This is the gallows;" and the manager handed me a black-painted gallows, about a foot long, with a bit of red curtain-cord attached to it.

"Exactly," I replied. "And, Mr. Buttercups, in your own terse language you have conveyed the predominant idea of the old Greek tragedy. Orestes, Œdipus and Antigone may struggle as they please, but cannot escape their doom." No doubt I should have very much edified Mr. Buttercups, had it not been that, just then, the audience—some thousand little street boys—all seated on the floor, as closely packed as sardines in a box, as if with one voice, shouted, "Up with the rag; why don't yer begin?" The TIMES manager having at last brought the children in order, and the band having been told to play, there was a brief interval of silence on the part of the children.

"My first recollections of Punch and Judy have something to do with a dog. Where is Toby?" I inquired.

"We had him, Sir, the nicest little cocker spaniel you ever see," replied Mr. Buttercups, "was trained to the business, and was a leading star, carrying on the action of the piece all by himself. It was beautiful to see the calm way in which he would sit on the ledge of this here very Punch and Judy box a smoking his pipe, and waiting for the curtain to roll up. Then he would change his play. That dog, Sir, never had his eyes off of Punch all the time, whether he was on the stage or off. We would hide Punch sometimes under the rest of the figures, when we didn't want him for the game, but that dog never lost sight of him. Then to see the way in which he would fight him. It was beautiful, Sir. If ever a dog died of over excitement, it was that dog, Sir; professional life was too much for him; he couldn't stand the strain."

"Then you don't stick exactly to the English text?" I said.

"No, Sir; there are several changes we have had the honor of introducing, which I do not hesitate to say are good ones. An American audience is much more appreciative, and likes, even demands, novelties. In the first place our figures are much larger than those used in the old country; may be they are three times as big, and so can be better seen. It takes, though, more art to move them, and more voice to make the talk come out of them. We have to *dialogue* three times as loud. Then the heads in England are made out of wood. Wood is good for most things, but it won't stand the unlimited amount of whacking and banging our actors have to go through. It ain't on our stage a crack with a harlequin's lathe, or a blow with a stuffed piece of canvas; it's a regular pounding with a broomstick-handle my performers get. I make their heads of gutta-percha; made out of that, they last ten times as long, and if a nose does happen to fly off it's easy stuck on again; but the great point is that when you give them a whack, you hear the sound better. Now Punch's club, too, has been altered by me to suit American tastes. This is an English one," and he exhibited a piece of wood, about as big round as my little finger. "Here is the one we use; it's a bit of broomstick, and every lick you strike with it, tells. You see our audiences are more critical here, and want fuller effects. I am certain I dress my figures too much better than they do in the old country. Here are all my little people—Punch, Judy, the baby, the policeman, the darkey, the Irishman, the Dutchman, the opera-singer and Mace and O'Baldwin and Mr. Merryman. That's quite a catalogue of artists for two people, me and my mate, to manage. In England, with Punch and Judy, they don't introduce any other people on the stage but Jack Ketch and the Devil. The last character we have suppressed here. Generally, in England, after Punch is hung, the devil tosses him up once or twice, which is the awful warning and moral to the piece."

"Is not a squeaking voice Punch's natural organ?" I inquired.

"Right you are, Sir; but people here don't seem to understand it. It's an art of itself to squeak properly. I squeaked when I was seven years old. It's done by means of a piece of tin or reed, with a ribbon in it, which you hold in your mouth. It takes practice to do it. There was a man agoing through New-York streets a month ago, on the squeak lay, a selling of them musical instruments for ten cents. He could do it prime; but though lots of people was a buying them, I don't think any of them ever made a sound come out of them."

"How many Punch and Judy shows do you think there are now in the United States?" I inquired.

"About eight, and most of them doing a fair business. Summer, of course, is our slack time, but in the Winter we do quite well, a showing at private houses and schools, especially about Christmas time. It's a growing taste. I don't think, however, it does well in the streets. Taking most fifteen minutes between the overture (pipes and drum) and the dropping of the curtain is too long. It brings together such a crowd in the streets that the policemen won't allow it. In the old country it's, as you know, a regular thing, and they couldn't no more stop Punch and Judy in the streets than they could the Queen. It takes two men to carry on the dialogue. Yes, my mate has talents, and his Dutchman and his opera-singer always brings down the house. Now, you wouldn't think what really hard work it is, especially of a warm day like this, with all these children crowding around you, shut up in a little box, all closed in with baize, holding both hands up in the air, with the figures, and talking and gesticulating so as to put life into them. You see my thumb goes into Punch's right arm, and my first finger into his left arm. Inside the sleeves are sewed two India-rubber rings; these close round my fingers and hold him tight. That is how I can get a good clutch on his club, and can make things rattle. We lay all the figures flat down back here, one on top of the other, so as to have them handy, so that they make their *entres* and *sorties* quicker than they could by means of a call-boy."

"And what, pray, does it cost to mount an entertainment of this varied character, building, scenic decorations, and actors, male and female, included?"

"Seventy-five dollars would not buy them. But there is a story about a Punch and Judy show which once fetched a tall figure. It runs in the history of our family that it was my great-grandfather who was the lucky man. I think I can tell it you before we begin the show."

"Let me have it, pray," I said.

"I don't vouch for it, but my mother believed it and used to tell it to me. Well you see, once in London streets, there was a Punch and Judy party and his mate, that used to be real tip-top and out-and-out performers. Now, whether folks in those days (it was a hundred year ago) cared more for Punch and Judy, or had more money to spend—victuals being cheaper—I am unequal to say. But it was only necessary for that particular show to perform in a neighborhood, but that all the people, big and little, swarmed about it, got crazy over it, and just showered down the ha'pence. Once there came driving along a Nobleman. The story says he was no less than a Markiss, in his chariot, and a crowd blocked up the street. 'S'death,' said he, 'coachman drive on, if you do have to run over somebody; my lady is a waiting for me.'

'Can't be done, my Lud,' said the coachman; 'it would be worth more than my life. It's Punch and Judy, my Lud, and the out-and-out-est show of the kind in all London. As your Ludship's coach can't pass, you had as well, axing your pardon, look out of the coach window for a moment and see for yourself. May I never wear a nosegay in my button-hole, or powder wig again in your Ludship's service, if your Ludship don't split his sides a laughing.' So the Markiss was forced to wait until the show was over. Seeing such a good chance, the Punch and Judy men played at the Markiss, who was a lolling back on the cushions of his coach, and with such success that he fell back, after a time, in a fit of laughter, and was only brought too by a pinch of rappee, which he took out of his gold snuffbox, set with diamonds. His Lordship, delighted, threw them a guinea, and insisted that they should begin over again. When the second performance was brought to a close, nothing would suffice his Lordship but to buy out the whole concern, and five hundred pounds being the figure, for box, puppets and all, he handed out that amount, all in crisp Bank of England notes, and packing everything in his coach, rode post-haste home with his prize. The minute he got there, he had his new purchase set up, the figures all arranged, and in his brocade dressing-gown and slippers awaited the performance, he alone making the entire audience. Of course nothing moved, though the Markiss from time to time, cried out 'Begin! begin! I am waiting on you.' The story goes on to say, that those puppets never did budge. In fact, the Markiss had forgotten to purchase the real performers after all."

"It was the *animus*, the soul, that was wanting," I remarked, quite interested.

"No, it was Bill, or Dick, or whatever their names might have been, who wasn't there to work 'em," replied Mr. Buttercups, with great *naivete*. "There is another yarn, about a Punch and Judy show, as was told me by a friend in the same business. It has a bit of a love story in it. You see, there was once a Squire, as lived in a grand country-seat, in a county near London. Awful big swell folks, you know, and he had a beautiful daughter, but he was kind of hard on her. She loved a nice young man, but her father was bent on uniting her to a rich old party she couldn't bear. Just a day before she was to be forced to marry the old duffer, there came around a showing on the lawn a Punch and Judy man. Out comes young Miss and her father to look. The young person was awful melancholy like, and had come out to try and see if she could forget all about the coming nuptials. The show commenced, but it didn't seem to please her much. By and by something about Punch seemed to interest her. Blowed if he wasn't making some kind of a declaration of love to her. Presently the butler comes and says as how there was a decanter of port wine awaiting for his master to pass judgment on, and the Squire goes into the house to enjoy himself, and the young woman stays behind. Presently Punch gets much more outspoken, and soon she hears a coming from that very Punch and Judy box a voice that sounds mighty like that of the young man whom she had loved and hadn't heard from for a twelve-month. A kind of disguising his voice, that man in the box says to her, in a language which the rest of the people couldn't understand—maybe it was French—'Here I am inside of this here show box, just a dying for the love of you. There ain't but one way for you to get out of this here scrape.'" "Of course," remarked Mr. Buttercups, "he said that much more pretty than I can; but that was the upshot of it; and says he, 'The way to do it is for you to come round to the back when nobody sees you, now that the governor's out of the way, and get right into the box with me, and this man here, though he be a real Punch and Judy man, is a true friend, and will stand by us. You have only got to come, and before you are missed, we will be moved off half a mile, all hid in the box, to where in the lane there is a post-chaise, with four horses, and we will be in Gretna Green before any one knows you are gone. It's your last chance.' The story goes on to say that that young woman who had had an idea five minutes before of finding consolation in her father's fish-pond, went right straight for that show-box, where she found her long-lost true love, and they were married at Gretna Green, and, in time, the old gentleman, who couldn't get along at all without his daughter, bid her and her husband come back, and they was all forgiven, and was happy as Jack in a box. That's all, Sir. I ain't much on spinning yarns outside of the regular business of the show. Those children are getting dreadful impatient, and the band will stop in a minute, and there is my mate inside a signaling for me. Those little boys and girls in that audience, counting the others on former TIMES' excursions, must make most fifteen thousand children who have been introduced to Punch and Judy for the first time. All ready, Mr. Harcourt, up with the curtain," and saying this, lifting up the baize curtain, he disappeared.

Three loud whistles were blown as a signal, and in a second the thousand children were as silent as mice.

* * * * * * *

ENTER PUNCH. "Well, my dear little children, how are ye? It is proud I am to have the pleasure (bows until he hangs over the ledge of the box) of (bows again) seeing you. I am in a merry humor today, (sings,) but I wonder where my wife Judy is. Mrs. Judy, Judy, Judy, I say!"

JUDY, (who pops suddenly up, and talks in the highest possible falsetto)—Coming, coming, Mr. Punch. Dear me, what an awful noise you make screeching in that way, loud enough to frighten all these dear little children to death.

PUNCH (irate)—I didn't screech, Judy.

JUDY (becoming excited)—You did! (putting her arms a-kimbo, and thrusting her face close to Punch, until their noses meet.) Here the "I didn'ts" and "you dids" follow fast and faster, culminating in a fight between the two, ending with the first knock-down for Punch. The row subsides as suddenly as it commenced, and Punch and Judy embrace, and the fun commences.

To see a thousand children laugh at Punch, is alone the best criterion of its merits.

Ingersoll's Bail Approved.

Judge Leonard yesterday rendered a decision approving the bail furnished in the case of James H. Ingersoll. He holds the conveyance of the property objected to, to the bondsmen, to have been absolute, and as much accessible to the prosecutors as any other property owned by the bondsmen. If, however, the property had been conveyed to the bondsmen by the party offering bail, he is of opinion the case would be otherwise.

A MUG OF BEER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1872.

After crossing a bridge, Simpson and I continued on across the opened paved space which terminates opposite in the Georgen Thor. To the right extends the broad platz which contained (before it was burnt up) the Royal Theatre, and has, as its extreme boundary, the Picture Gallery and adjoining museums. Close to the left is a dirty-brown plastered block of narrow-windowed old architecture, in front of which—as of everything in the way of buildings which is larger and dirtier than the average—is to be seen a Saxon warrior. A line of blue droschkys, with half-dead horses drooping between the shafts, and blue-coated drivers cursing at one another from the boxes, are ranged along the space between this building and the path from the bridge to the Thor.

This Gate has an eminently foreign and mediæval appearance—low-browed, dark, twisted, a bewilderment of groined arches and simple arches; in depth about twenty yards. It is divided into three distinct passage-ways, the centre one for vehicles, those on the sides for foot-passengers, and there are minor archways opening through at right angles, giving those in one passage-way glimpses of those in another. Everything is low, broad, plastered, massive and ugly. The people on the top of the omnibuses duck their heads between their knees as they go under; the hoof-tramps and the voice of the driver echo closely and darkly back, and every few minutes a terrific altercation takes place between the jehus of two opposing vehicles, who have entered the opposite entrances at the same moment. There isn't room enough for them to pass one another, and each pledges his soul and his honor that he is the furthest in, and that he will never turn back. I fancy they indulge in these disputes chiefly to give their horses a rest, and their tongues exercise: a German can't be happy long without saying something, and since they are, as a race, the happiest people I know of, it follows that they all are talking the greater part of the time.

George's Gate exists because the great over-grown palace crosses the street—the main street of the city, called, at this point (for it has two more names further down) Schloss Strasse. Through the Gate is the only direct road into the town. The great, black, flat-faced palace (they have just begun to paint it light brown, though—(an outlay for which, I suspect, we may thank the French Indemnity) rises up like an enormous wall, seventy feet or more in height, and of indeterminate extent sideways. There is not the slightest pretense at architectural adornment; it looks like a titanic old barn, stretched out illimitably like a telescope. It is very beautiful, they say, within, but I don't care to see it. I wouldn't take lodgings in Aladdin's Palace, if it looked like this outside. A whited sepulchre is bad enough, but a sepulchred palace is a great deal worse.

Nevertheless, Simpson and I passed through the Georgen Thor, after first stopping to read the announcement of the evening's opera, which always hangs at the right-hand entrance; hangs not; is pasted. All the Court Theatre bills are inclosed in little wooden frames, protected, in front, by a wire screen instead of glass, and hung in certain particular places about the city. That wire screen is distracting, especially in the evening, when the lamp throws its shadow upon the paper. To attempt to read it is worse than counting the rails of a white picket fence with a bright sun shining on them; not counting that the bill is printed in German type, which destroys the eyes under the best circumstances. Well we passed through, and the deep, narrow, indirect length of Schloss Strasse lay before us. From this point of view it is an ideal street of German antiquity. The houses are lofty and irregular, with gabled roofs, mullioned windows and quaint embrasures. Except during two hours or so of the afternoon, the street is in shadow; the sunlight climbs higher and higher up the ancient plastered front of the buildings, until it has gilded the tallest chimney-pot, and gone to the dome of the Frauen Kirche, which is higher still. As you walk along, yellow-boarded soldiers, in bright blue and white uniforms and brass epaulets, stare at you from the second story windows of the palace—still the palace!—one side of it extends nearly half-way down the Schloss Strasse, whence its name; for schloss is what they say here when they mean palace or castle; that is Simpson's way of putting it. Moreover, there is here a gate—not a tunnel, like the Georgen Thor—but a real gate, black, of course, but having the appearance of stone, and embellished with some carving, badly done, to be sure, but still appeasing to the temper exasperated by flat plaster surfaces. Two spike-headed military men, with bayoneted rifles, try to look as if they were in charge of something valuable; but the effort is evidently wearisome. Through the gate you peer into a great paved court, inclosed by four dark palace-walls; it looks nice and feudal, as Hypatia would say.

The crowded little shops, with their foreign signs, broad plate-glass windows, and seductive wares, caused my brother-in-law and myself to halt at every other step. First, there is the Porzellan Lager—not a beer-saloon, as Simpson hastily supposed, but the store in which the famous Dresden china is on sale. We shall go inside some time, so we only looked at a jar, four feet high, rich, soft maroon-color, with a wonderful bunch of flowers, a foot in diameter, and painted so well that we could smell them through the window. Beyond this is a place where they keep all sorts of photographs and engravings, most of which one wants to hang up in his room. Some distance further on there is an ivory-store; it isn't more than eight feet wide, but it gives one entirely new views of life and mankind to look in and see the carvings. Not far beyond this is the meerschaum-store, which it is useless to enter upon at present. Simpson and I, by the way, were bound for Müller's beer-saloon, in the Neumarkt, and we ultimately got there; but nothing like the Dresden shop-windows can be found anywhere. It isn't only that they have nice things, but they arrange them so tastefully and attractively.

We turned down Rosmarin Strasse, which, as far as breadth goes, is an alley; not a blind alley, however, by any means; some of the best stores in the city illuminate its length, and that of its prolongations, which go under different names. Simpson and I kept on, giving one another alternate turns at the sidewalk, and in about two minutes we emerged into the Neumarkt, with its six acres or so of irregular pavements, its dark, be-domed Frauen Kirche, its expansive Hotel de Saxe, and a small cluster of market stalls in the hither corner. A few steps to the left brought us to Müller's door, which is half glass, with his name painted on it in white. There ensued a dark and somewhat evil-smelling passage—but there is always a vile, undrained odor in Dresden entry-ways—resolving itself into a winding staircase, up which we groped and came into violent contact with two gentlemen who were descending with that disregard to the limitations of steps which is inspired by the generous influence of beer. Nevertheless, we persevered, and presently set foot in the first of a series of four or five small rooms, opening into one another, and facing on the square.

"Let us," said I to my brother-in-law—for there were two very handsome and stylishly-dressed ladies sitting at the table in this room, who, in spite of their youth and beauty, were unprovided with male escorts. "Suppose," said I, "we go on to the next room."

The next room contained a young lady, not bad-looking either, who was provided with an attendant of the opposite sex, and very fond he seemed to be of her.

"Let's get on further," muttered Simpson; "never do to stay here."

On we went; the next room presented the same difficulty to our undisturbed enjoyment as the former; but the last room, which is much bigger than any of the others, was devoid of any dangerous or embarrassing features, and we took a table by the window, and sat down. A dress-coated gentleman, whose features and manner reminded us of a member of our own Senate, approached, received our order for beer, and moved away to execute it.

We were in a corner room, with about a dozen windows, eighteen inches apart. The floor was "parquette," inlaid with oak; the walls hung with panel paper; the furniture of a black, polished wood, resembling ebony, but really white deal, painted black. A handsomely-designed sideboard, enriched with gold linings, and enameled inside with scarlet, was the most conspicuous piece. There were some fifteen tables, with as many white table-cloths. A door opened beyond the sideboard into a dark little apartment, where we could dimly discern a waiter eating his dinner.

It was quite a sumptuous hall, or would have been, except for a certain mildly threadbare look that time will give to all earthly grandeur. The black enamel upon the chairs was worn at the edges, which showed a line of white peeping through. The parquette floor, long a stranger to oil and wax, had grown rough and dirty. The imposing sideboard had seen service. The crimson curtains had begun to pale before the iconoclastic daylight. The gilded chandeliers were tarnished and fly-bespotted. But comfort follows in the wake of departing grandeur, and Simpson and I did not complain.

Our table, like the rest, was furnished with a conical white china match-box, three or four little round stands, for the beer-glasses, a mustard, pepper and salt cruet, and a small silver toothpick-holder, containing a couple of dozen yellow toothpicks. Simpson and I amused ourselves during our stay by taking out one after another of these toothpicks, biting the ends off until the whole toothpick was in fragments, and snapping the fragments at each other when either happened not to be on guard.

From the window we had a fine view of the square. In front of me, as I sat, was a many-windowed, freshly-painted building, with "Hotel Stadt Berlin" staring me in the face with big gold letters. At one side of the broad, arched entrance, leaning, with his hands behind him, against the wall, was a porter with a blue apron and no hat. By his side stood a dark-brown, glossy little dog, with a very long body, very short legs, crooked inward, and an upright tail with a twist in it. About twenty people were dispersed about the platz, standing motionlessly inert, or crossing it in one direction or another. There were no carriages in sight, except three or four droschkys on the stand to the right. A woman with bare legs and a blue handkerchief on her head was helping a couple of dogs to pull a heavily-laden cart. I watched her progress until a piece of one of my brother-in-law's toothpicks hit me, and turning round, I found the beer had arrived: a pint mug of brown, soft, creamy, mellow Coimbacher beer, crowned with an inch of foam as white, as close, and far more wholesome than snow. Oh! what refreshment! what a flavor! how gratefully it glides down the throat, and diffuses joy throughout the system, and meditative peace! "We don't get this sort of thing at home, old fellow!" observed I to my brother-in-law. He winked ineffably, and wiped the foam from his mustache with his handkerchief.

BELLEROPHON.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The Value of Real and Personal Property in the State—One-Half the Taxable Property in This City.

The Board of Equalization for the valuation of the real and personal property in the State of New-York, Hon. Nelson K. Hopkins, State Controller, presiding, concluded its labors at Albany on Friday last. The table given below is one of the results of their labors. By it, it will be seen that the equalized value of real estate in New-York City and County alone is $734,306,410, against $1,641,379,410 for the whole State. Kings County (Brooklyn) is the next in wealth, having real estate valued at $175,411,596. The assessed valuation of real property as returned by the Assessors of these two counties was somewhat higher, but the State Board placed it at lower figure for the purpose of equalization, but a reduction does not modify the total for the State. The County Assessors gave New-York $769,306,410, and Kings County $196,758,764. The personal estate of New-York is valued at $306,947,223, and of Brooklyn at $19,726,751. The aggregate valuation of real and personal property in New-York is $1,041,253,633, very nearly one-half that of the whole State, which is $2,088,627,445.

Counties.	Equalized Valuation. Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Aggregate Equalized Valuation.
Albany	$40,802,032	$7,456,442	$48,258,474
Alleghany	8,000,000	795,001	8,795,001
Broome	7,283,851	749,081	8,032,932
Cattaraugus	8,018,335	558,802	8,577,137
Cayuga	17,000,000	3,132,164	20,132,164
Chautauqua	15,022,429	1,672,084	16,694,513
Chemung	8,000,000	839,242	8,839,242
Chenango	10,172,283	1,140,658	11,312,941
Clinton	5,208,598	818,240	6,026,838
Columbia	17,139,682	4,218,421	21,358,103
Cortland	6,777,699	684,327	7,462,026
Delaware	7,365,319	1,091,389	8,456,708
Dutchess	25,927,018	7,759,094	33,686,112
Erie	43,941,836	7,358,885	51,300,721
Essex	4,966,962	457,675	5,424,637
Franklin	5,041,849	720,735	5,762,584
Fulton	3,307,484	462,132	3,769,616
Genesee	12,000,000	2,205,463	14,205,463
Greene	4,991,203	844,224	5,835,427
Hamilton	736,550	10,610	747,160
Herkimer	8,185,031	1,487,991	9,673,022
Jefferson	12,000,000	2,693,389	14,693,389
Kings	175,411,596	19,726,751	195,138,347
Lewis	3,544,299	384,318	3,928,617
Livingston	13,212,946	1,855,017	15,067,963
Madison	9,596,187	1,553,160	11,149,347
Monroe	28,066,624	2,355,966	30,422,590
Montgomery	7,141,953	529,116	7,671,069
New-York	734,306,410	306,947,223	1,041,253,633
Niagara	13,000,504	1,712,638	14,713,142
Oneida	27,581,949	2,104,361	29,686,310
Onondaga	30,078,755	4,640,877	34,719,632
Ontario	15,855,898	3,359,110	19,215,008
Orange	22,000,000	6,313,599	28,313,599
Orleans	9,568,202	1,136,999	10,705,201
Oswego	13,626,494	1,566,557	15,193,051
Otsego	11,000,000	1,506,204	12,506,204
Putnam	6,086,398	1,020,870	7,106,268
Queens	21,289,195	5,029,200	26,318,395
Rensselaer	22,720,013	7,342,484	30,062,497
Richmond	7,500,000	648,035	8,148,035
Rockland	7,415,217	1,512,120	8,927,337
Saratoga	10,500,000	1,919,518	12,419,518
Schenectady	5,000,000	526,769	5,526,769
Schoharie	5,000,000	547,246	5,547,246
Schuyler	4,099,395	311,673	4,411,068
Seneca	9,000,000	1,384,957	10,384,957
St. Lawrence	12,638,110	1,303,855	13,941,965
Steuben	13,231,929	1,561,015	14,792,944
Suffolk	9,791,677	2,024,600	11,816,277
Sullivan	2,813,101	156,117	2,969,218
Tioga	5,289,077	711,925	6,001,002
Tompkins	6,890,888	1,195,250	8,086,138
Ulster	10,973,422	2,249,338	13,222,760
Warren	2,500,682	505,990	3,006,672
Washington	12,280,029	2,953,267	15,233,296
Wayne	13,070,396	1,813,089	14,883,485
Westchester	52,282,207	7,695,487	59,977,694
Wyoming	8,161,941	1,047,716	9,234,657
Yates	6,966,755	944,629	7,911,384
Totals	$1,641,379,410	$447,248,035	$2,088,627,445

Produce Exchange Meeting.

The members of the New-York Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday to take action in regard to the proceedings of the Bank of Commerce and the City Bank, the cashiers of which refused, recently, to cash certified checks when presented otherwise than through the Clearing-house. Mr. Jewell occupied the chair. The resolutions appended were offered, which Mr. Alexander E. Orr supported in an address of some length. At its close a vote was taken, when it was found that they were not indorsed by a majority of the members present:

Whereas, it has become known to the members of the New-York Produce Exchange that with a view to contract and defeat the action of a certain clique of speculators whose sole object appeared to be the creation of a monetary panic and universal commercial disaster, in order that they might the more surely and effectually reap pecuniary benefit therefrom to themselves, Henry T. Vail, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, and Moses Taylor, President of the National City Bank, both of this City, did promptly and courageously assume grave responsibilities which were effective and beneficial to the commercial interests of the Metropolis, and through it to the trade and commerce of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks and hearty sympathy of the members of the New-York Produce Exchange be and are hereby tendered to the Bank of Commerce and City Bank, and their respective officers, for the efforts they have made to save the commercial community from embarrassment arising from all combinations to create an artificial contraction of the currency of the country.

Resolved, That we denounce as traitors to society, and unworthy of association with honest business men, all persons whose aim it is to benefit themselves by the misfortunes they may entail upon others, and that such persons should be considered beyond the pale of courtesy and respect, and deemed financial outlaws.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be sent to the Board of Management of the banks named above.

Discharge of an Alleged Bogus Check Operator.

Emanuel Fernandez, alias Frenchy, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses by passing bogus checks, was brought before Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made for his discharge from custody. It appeared from the papers in the case that Fernandez purchased from Donaldson & Co., of this City, property to the amount of $900, giving in payment a draft drawn by one Perez on Taylor & Co., to the order of the prisoner, and indorsed by him, he at the same time representing that Taylor & Co. were his bankers, and that he had an account there. This draft was for $1,500, the difference between which and the bill purchased was paid to the prisoner. On presentation of the draft at Taylor & Co.'s, the answer was returned that Perez, the drawer, had no account there.

Mr. Sidney H. Stuart, who appeared as counsel for the prisoner, argued as grounds for the motion, that, for aught which appeared on the face of the paper, the representations of the accused that Taylor & Co. were his bankers, and that he had an account with them, were true. Judge Leonard held the point in favor of the prisoner to be well taken, and discharged him from custody.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

On Thursday afternoon the Second Connecticut Regiment of Infantry, Col. Stephen R. Smith, arrived by the New-Haven Railroad in this City, and was received by the Seventh N. G., at the Grand Central Depot. After the usual reception formalities had been gone through, the commands took up the march down Fifth-avenue and Broadway to the armory of "the Seventh," where the Connecticut soldiers stacked arms and immediately proceeded to the Grand Central Hotel, their head-quarters while sojourning in the City. On Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Seventy-first received the Second Connecticut in Lafayette-place, and escorted them to the Fair Grounds at Newark, N. J., paying Mayor Hall a marching salute while en route. A regiment of New-Jersey troops joined the military party at the Fair, and after considerable time spent in reviews and drilling, they returned to the City in the evening, being received by the Twenty-second at their armory in Fourteenth-street. After a royal time spent in feasting and speechifying, the military visitors turned their faces homeward at midnight, being escorted to the boat by the Twenty-second and a large and enthusiastic delegation from other regiments. The visit of the Second Connecticut has proven a wholesome lesson to the militia of this City—for it is found that there are military organizations outside of New-York equal, in some respects, to the crack corps of the Metropolis. Seldom has such an exhibition of soldierly bearing and unequaled marching been accorded the National Guard. Comment is unnecessary—everybody saw the Connecticut troops, and everybody was loud in their praise. The different regiments who paraded with them certainly did admirably—never better—but their laurels were nearly eclipsed by the visitors, who leave an excellent impression among all classes, and take with them a vivid recollection of their reception and the unbounded hospitalities of the National Guard of the State of New-York.

A short time before the Connecticut regiment passed the City Hall, Col. C. S. Spencer, of the Fifth Regiment, N. G., arrived at that building with Mayor H. G. Lewis, of New-Haven, Hon. M. D. Sperry, Postmaster of New-Haven, Hon. S. W. Kellogg, M. C., Adjt.-Gen. Merwin, Col. Fox, Assistant Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-Gen. Dickinson, Surgeon-Gen. Whittemore, Commissary-Gen. Beers, Col. Knowlton, Aid-de-Camp, Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. Blakeslee, and others. Col. Spencer officiated in the work of formally introducing the visitors to the Mayor of New-York, and after the usual hand-shaking, &c., the combined civic and military party proceeded down the steps of the City Hall to witness the military parade.

The question of a "Veteran Guard" is again agitated among the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. Over one hundred of those gentlemen have signified their readiness to procure the necessary outfit, when arrangements are completed. A Guard of this kind would add much to the pleasures of old soldiers of the Seventh, and, no doubt, would excel in drill and discipline any organization in the United States. The "Old Guard" is an example.

A "Cadet Corps" is again spoken of, and hopes entertained of its organization this Winter. It would add considerably to the National Guard in brisk recruiting, and in turning out efficient soldiers. Prominent officers of the State look with favor upon the project, and deem it a proper adjunct to a well-organized and drilled militia. The officers have been selected from prominent drill-masters and disciplinarians of the National Guard, and patterns of uniforms have already been submitted.

The Ninth Regiment, N. G., had a preparatory drill on Friday evening under Col. Braine for the purpose of fitting out and exercising the men in their duties of inspection, which takes place shortly. This regiment expects to show the largest number of men in the First Division. It is recruiting fast and progressing rapidly under the new régime. Adjutant Allen has inaugurated a series of non-commissioned officers' drills which bids fair to be a distinctive feature and is to be commended to other regiments.

Col. Vose and Lieut.-Col. Lockwood, of the Seventy-First Regiment, N. G., tendered the officers of that regiment a reception on Tuesday evening at Parker's. Feasting, singing and speeches were the happy orders of the evening.

Col. Spencer, of the Fifth Regiment, N. G., entertained the officers of the Second Connecticut, and the field and staff of different regiments of this City on Thursday night, after their visit to the Grand Opera-house.

The Fall inspection and muster, it is expected, will show a decrease in the available force of the State, this year being the end of service of a great number who joined immediately after the war. A revision of the Military Code and new Militia laws must be made before any active recruiting is accomplished. A radical change is needed, as the severity of the present laws, by imprisonment for fines and the long term of service, seems to deter good men from joining. Three years is long enough for militia service, and more re-enlistments would occur at the expiration of the time. An exaction of fines and dues could be made by a better mode than the present.

Drum-Major Strube of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., has a drum corps unequaled in the country. A thorough system of instruction is the cause. It has often been asked, "Why are not drum corps of this City accompanied by the thrilling fife?" One or two have started the movement, and it is hoped that every regiment will soon be able to march by the good old sound of its ear-piercing music.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G., Lieut.-Col. Stetson, has been ordered to appear in full dress for inspection and drill, at the State Arsenal, on Wednesday next. With their new dress this battalion will make a fine appearance.

On Sunday evening last the Williamsburg Cadet Corps presented to Cadet Henry Day an elegant gold medal at the hands of President Sol. Spitzer, of the Williamsburg Turnverein, as a reward for his bravery exhibited in saving one of the pupils of the New-York Turnverein, on the occasion of the Turn Festival at Jones' Wood recently.

Major Karcher's Battalion will parade on Monday for target practice, in spite of the announcement in the almanac that it will rain.

The Zoo Zoos, of Williamsburg, better known as the Schwaben Guard, under the command of Capt. Hutscheck, postponed their grand turn-out on Thursday on account of the inclement weather.

The Thirty-second Regiment, N. G., will assemble in their new "dress uniforms" on Monday, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., for review by the Commander-in-Chief. The style of the new uniform is to be according to the Prussian Waffenrock, of cadet grey, gold trimmings, &c., with japanned felt helmet, &c. The "fatigue uniform" is unchanged.

The Second Division, N. G., will parade for review by the Governor on Monday, Sept. 30. The Fifth Brigade will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, and the Eleventh Brigade under Brig.-Gen. J. V. Meserole. Major-Gen. J. B. Woodward will command the division.

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, N. G., Capt. McGowan, will assemble in fatigue uniform, with leggings, on Tuesday evening next, for drill and inspection.

The Academy of Music has been engaged for the annual ball of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., on the second Monday of January, 1873.

A company of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., and two of the Seventh Regiment, have obtained a grant from the Twenty-second Regiment for the use of the range at Clifton, N. J., for target practice.

The Ontario Rifle Association held their fourth annual meeting during the past week, commencing on Monday last. The Toronto *Leader*, of Tuesday, in its report of the meeting, says: "This is an increase of about 200 on the attendance at last year's meeting. Conspicuous among the competitors in the match which came off yesterday were Capt. Clan Roland, Sergt. Roux, Sergt. Fintoute and Private Carmichael, of the Twenty-second Regiment State National Guard of New-York City, dressed in the uniforms of that corps. The shooting is said to have been excellent.

Brig.-Gen. Sullivan has made the following appointments of staff officers of the Twenty-fourth Brigade: Major Richard C. Day, Inspector; Major W. G. Robinson, Judge-Advocate; Major Carrington Macfarlane, Surgeon. The appointees are ordered to report for duty at Oswego.

The Third Division, N. G., is ordered to parade for inspection and review on Tuesday, Oct. 1, under command of Major-Gen. J. B. Carr.

Lieut.-Col. A. B. Randall has been elected Colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment, N. G., and Capt. George Hugunin Lieutenant-Colonel. These promotions appear to have given satisfaction.

The tenth anniversary of the Battle of Antietam was celebrated on Tuesday last by Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment N. G., at Lion Park, and by the New-York Turnverein, at Turn Hall, in the evening.

Sergt. W. L. Ogden, Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., has been promoted to Captain of Company K, vice Lyons, resigned.

The batteries of the First Division, N. G., will be reviewed by Gen. Shaler on Wednesday next, at the Prospect Park Parade-ground.

Gen. Shaler has drawn attention, in General Orders, to the Procession act of the Legislature, and directs a general obedience to the law in all its details. He further says that "no military order, rule, regulation or usage can shield the offender" from a violation of the law as laid down until the same shall be "repealed, altered or modified."

The Alleged Mercantile Journal Defalcation.

William Schotte, charged with forgery in endorsing checks of the *Mercantile Journal* Company, and in whose case a motion was made for his discharge a few days since, was, yesterday, discharged, by Judge Leonard, from the charge of forgery. The Judge thought, however, that the statements in the complaint, which could not be controverted in the proceeding before him, presented a case of embezzlement, and on this charge the prisoner was remanded to await bail. In a former notice of this case it was erroneously reported that Mr. Sullivan had stated that Schotte was manager of the company. This was the statement of Schotte's counsel, and is denied by the prosecutors, who say he was simply an advertising agent.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE.

Second Day's Session of the Investigating Committee—Testimony of the Surveyor.

The second day's session of the Senate Committee, consisting of Senators Tieman, Benedict and Weissman, who were appointed to investigate the Department of Buildings in this City, was held yesterday afternoon in the City Hall. The only witness examined was Robert G. Hatfield, who testified as follows:

I am an architect, and have been for the past thirty years; late last Winter, or early in the Spring, I was employed by the Controller to survey the work done on the Ninth District Court-house; I proceeded to that building and made a careful survey of the walls and of every kind of material that could be found which was said to belong to the Court-house; I made a very particular measurement and estimate of everything about the building with the assistance of my son, who is a capable architect and a man of experience, and Mr. Smith, a boss mason and builder; my son took the measurements; Mr. Smith I have known for a long time; this is my report, and these the measurements, (in letter-book of witness, which he produced,); it is a fair cost of work and materials.

Q.—Never mind the items, what was the total amount? A.—$66,386 22. That includes work and materials—all the materials that could be found on the premises, on the lots across the street and down on the dock. Mr. Scanlon, the Superintendent, was there at the time, and quite ready to show me everything there was; he knew what I was there for; here is the deed of the land which I brought from the Controller's office.

(The six lots of land named in the deed were bought of Albert S. Winant, Sept. 8, 1870, for $24,000. Winant bought them of Ebenezer H. Brown and wife, July 1, 1870, or nine weeks previous. The sum paid by him will appear on the examination of Brown, whom the Committee will subpœna to attend the next meeting.)

Witness continued: These estimates included the cost of cement and every other material; they were made Feb. 23, 1872.

Q.—Was this estimate the full value of everything? A.—Every care was taken to give the full market price in consideration of the fact that the work was done by the day; by contract, I think the same work could have been done for $50,000, and as well as it was done.

This closed the examination of this witness for the present. A. S. Cady, the Clerk of Arrears, was called by the Committee, but he was said to be out of town.

Adjourned to Monday at 2 P. M.

The report of Mr. Hatfield specified in detail the estimated cost of the work done; the following is the summary:

Mason-work and materials	$50,899 13
Iron-work and materials	9,502 25
Carpenter-work and materials	2,823 69
Total	$63,224 97
Plans and superintendence, five per cent	3,161 22
Total	$66,386 22

THE RING SUITS.

An Important Indictment Expected—The Case to be Brought Before the Grand Jury.

Should the papers in the case be ready, the Grand Jury for the present term of the Court of General Sessions will very likely be called upon to act in a most important matter. The case referred to is nothing less than one of the many gigantic robberies perpetrated on the tax-payers of this City and County by the Tammany Ring. Attorney-General Barlow and his assistants are busily engaged preparing the papers, and hope to have them ready before the present term of the General Sessions Court expires. The case is one of a large class which has not yet been brought before a jury, and it is said that an indictment may be expected very soon after the matter reaches the Grand Jury room. One member of the Ring, who has heretofore escaped, will probably find himself indicted.

An Ex-Convict Wreaks Vengeance on One of the Witnesses who Testified Against Him.

About two years ago, a young man named James Johnson alias Arthur Sweeney, was arrested for horse-stealing, and was convicted of the crime chiefly on the evidence of Martin Stanford, aged twenty-six, of No. 336 East Twenty-eighth-street. After his conviction Johnson threatened that he would kill Stanford as soon as he regained his liberty. In due course of time, the sentence of imprisonment having expired, Johnson was discharged, and, returning to this City, sought out Stanford for the avowed purpose of carrying his threat into execution. On the 18th ult. he met him near his residence, and picked a quarrel with him. During the fight which ensued Johnson stabbed Stanford in the back with a pocket-knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained for over two weeks, after which he was pronounced cured and discharged. On Wednesday last he was riding on the front platform of a Belt Railroad car, smoking a pipe. Henry Adams, the conductor, ordered him to desist smoking or leave the car. A quarrel arose, during which it is alleged Adams pushed him violently from the front platform. He fell heavily on his back, and the fall reopened the old stab-wound, which had not entirely healed up. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but grew rapidly worse and died on Friday evening. Johnson and Adams are now both under arrest, awaiting the result of the inquest, which will be held on Tuesday next before Coroner Schirmer.

Department of Public Works—Award of Contracts.

The Department of Public Works made awards of contracts, yesterday, for the following street improvements, the proposals for which were opened on Friday:

Sewers.—In Little West Twelfth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, to W. J. Coles, at $3,420 70; in Avenue A, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first streets, to J. A. Gilligan, at $5,738 25; in Lexington-avenue, between Seventy and Seventy-first streets, to Patrick Farley, at $840; outlet sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Manhattan and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, and across intersecting avenues between Hudson River and St. Nicholas-avenue, to Charles Devlin, at $71,290; in Elm-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to Charles Devlin, at $1,298 75; in Seventy-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue, to Charles Jones, at $4,391; in Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to John H. Gleason, at $5,337 40; in Madison-street, from Pike to Rutger-street, to M. Gavin, at $972 25.

Regulating and Grading.—In One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Boulevard, to E. H. Fairchild & Ward at $64,920. In One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, to Henry Lane at $16,654 74.

Setting Curb and Gutter Stones.—In Seventy-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to C. Farley and John Stevens at $237,040. In One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, to C. Farley and James Stewart at $7,619 02; in Forty-second-street, from Third to Madison-avenue, to the same at $4,413.

Flagging, &c.—In Forty-seventh-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to P. T. McGin at $1,972 79; in south side Twenty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, to P. Farley at $1,084.

Paving.—In Sixtieth street, from First to Third-avenue, to James Eserrard at $11,012; in Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, to the same at $10,955 50.

Statistics for the Week.

There were 1,810 arrests by the Police last week.

During the past week there were reported 534 deaths, 448 births and 157 marriages, being a decrease of 93 in the deaths compared with those of the preceding week. There were 19 cases of typhoid fever and 1 case of small-pox reported for the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 18 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. The estimated loss is $19,230; amount of insurance, $126,600. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 4; foul chimneys, 3; gas-light set fire to window-curtain, 1; gas-pipe, 1; kerosene lamp, 1; malicious mischief, 1; overheated furnaces, 2; spontaneous combustion of oily rags, 1; sparks from stove, 1; sparks from chimney, 1; thieves entering premises, 1; not yet ascertained, 1.

The Lunatic Asylum Horror—Death of the Principal Witness.

Samuel Cordon, the discharged lunatic, who was the principal witness in the case of John Farrell, the keeper at the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, who stands charged with having caused the death of John F. Ornell and Horatio Seymour, two lunatics under his charge, died at the Park Hospital yesterday, from disease from which he had been suffering for years. It is claimed that Cordon was discharged from the Asylum by Dr. Echeverria, when he was unfit to be anywhere except in the hospital. The matter will be fully investigated by the Commissioners of Charities.

The October Term of the United States Circuit Court—Cases for Trial.

The October Term of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Shipman sitting, will begin on the 1st prox., instead of on the third Monday, (when the regular civil calendar begins,) so that a large number of criminal cases which have accumulated may be disposed of. Among the cases to be tried are those of Charles Callender, Ex-Bank Examiner, indicted for receiving bribes; Joshua D. Miner, counterfeiting; John S. Kirwan, of the Post-office, for opening letters; William J. Pollock, for heavy smuggling operations. Several cases of dealing in obscene literature and sending through the mails will also come on for trial.

A SWISS CONFLAGRATION.

Burning of the Village of Zernetz—One Hundred and Fifteen Houses in Ashes.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Samaden, in Switzerland, Sept. 6, says:

"I have just returned from the piteous spectacle of an entire village in smoldering ruin, and it occurs to me that some particulars of the burning of Zernetz may not be uninteresting to the very large class of your readers who are more or less acquainted with the Engadine. I write from Samaden, the village capital of the upper Engadine, which last night presented an extraordinary scene. The whole population of this place was gathered at its lower end, gazing with intense interest toward a spot fifteen miles down the valley, where the V formed by the mountain sides was filled with the light (not lurid in this rare atmosphere, but white) of a hundred burning houses.

Zernetz lies more than 1,000 feet lower, on the bank of the Inn, than Samaden, but the winding of the valley and the intervening mountain slopes prevented a direct view of the fire, yet the fierce glow of pine-wood flames lit the mountain sides to the height of several thousand feet, and it formed an episode in one's Swiss experiences not soon to be forgotten, to stand among the crowd and observe how the intenser or fainter glow sent hope or despair like a wave over these clannish mountaineers, many of whom were sobbing at the thought of the perishing of their homesteads or it might be their relatives themselves. The fire commenced at 6 o'clock last night, and by 7½ the ubiquitous wire flashed a brief and touching message for help to the Upper Engadine. The result was magical. It was spirit-rousing to see each village speed its contingent to the spot. Samaden, Celerina, Pontresina, and last Silva Plana, whose gallant quota, with their little fire-engine, galloped through Samaden at 10 o'clock. Every imaginable vehicle was pressed into service—laudau, einspanner, berg-wagon, each laden with hardy fellows, who boldly sprang in without the smallest provision for a fifteen miles' ride and a battle with fire till daybreak. A little before 9 the telegraph brought its last message, announcing that the post diligence could not pass through the burning village, and that the Bureau itself was on fire. Henceforth for hours no news came but such as the waxing or waning glow at the bottom of the valley gave us. By 4 this morning the return began, and as I rode down the valley it was sad to meet cart-loads of scorched and dishearted-looking fellows whose errand had sped so poorly. The village presents as touching a spectacle as Bazeilles itself, which I saw while its ruin was yet fresh, saving that there is no loss of life. Commencing at a house a few yards from the entrance to the village coming from Samaden, the fire swept straight through it, not a single house escaping of all that lay on the Tarasp road. On the Innspruck road there lies a branch of the village and the old chateau (one of the residences of the Plantas,) and the church on a knoll; between these and the body of the village intervened a cornfield, which saved them—viz., some dozen or fifteen houses, which are all that remains of Zernetz but blackened walls inclosing heaps of fiery ashes. The number of houses destroyed is 115, and although the pastures all around the village are dotted over with the poor remnants of these homes—a touching spectacle—the destruction was so rapid as to prevent much salvage. The whole harvest of these, many of them poor, people is annihilated, and upward of 400 people are homeless, and many of them ruined.

By a recent act of the Swiss Parliament, house insurance has, I believe, been made obligatory, but this regulation has come but tardily into operation in this mountain region; and, alas, many of the poor Zernetzers are the losers. I will not say anything one way or the other as to the incendiary organization in these villages, whose pine roofs after such magnificent weather as we are now enjoying here are like touch-wood, but will close this hurried letter, which I have not time to revise, with a brief reference to the moral impression produced on my own mind as well as on that of a traveled companion by our visit today to Zernetz.

I spent two hours among the ruins and entered into conversation with many a sad group. Nothing could surpass the quiet, unceasing civility of the people, and not one soul begged. When one felt constrained to give a sovereign to a mother sitting with her children, with swollen eyes, on a box, or near some humble berg-wagon, containing everything in this world left to her and them, all the group within ear-shot would join in the thanks, but neither man, woman, nor child made moan to us or asked for a centime. Gestures of despair one saw, and groups weeping together; but, upon the whole, I never witnessed a finer moral spectacle in my life than the bearing of the people of Zernetz today. Quiet tears and low sad words on every side, but no outcries or unmanly frenzies. Every hand of man, woman, and child engaged in rescuing some poor remains of objects with which they had been familiar from their birth. Be it race or religion, (the Engadiners are almost entirely Protestant,) or mountain freedom, or democracy, or education, one thing is clear, these Romaniz tribes take front rank with the most civilized mountain population in Europe, and, much as thousands of English people owe to Switzerland, and the Engadine in particular, I hope the subscription which we have started here will be aided by many who may have returned home. It is our national distinction never to turn a deaf ear to distress, and I venture to ask a little help from many in aid of this little ruined community of as patient, manly, and stout-hearted folk as any, I think, the world has in it."

CHURCH AND STATE.

Prince Bismarck and the Ultramontanes—An English Address of Encouragement.

Prince Bismarck has received an address from England, applauding his energy in resisting Ultramontane attacks. Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., presented the following document to his Serene Highness:

To His Highness Prince Bismarck, Chancellor, &c.:

SIR: We, the undersigned, as citizens of a country long blessed with civil and religious liberty, witnessed the contest in which your Highness is engaged as Chancellor to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, on behalf of a free and united Fatherland, against the Papal Curia, beg to approach your Highness with the expression of our conviction that it is one of the deepest importance to Europe, and of particular interest to England, which passed through a similar struggle 300 years ago. The claim not merely to teach Christian doctrine as recorded in the Bible and taught by the Apostles, and of Christ himself, and therefore to have an infallible and supreme authority over all spiritual affairs, and over all temporal affairs which affect or are affected by the spiritual, is one which strikes at the independence of national government as well as at the freedom of the individual conscience, and which was by this country repudiated at the Reformation, as contrary to the teaching of Scripture, derogatory to the rights and dignities of the only Head of the Church, and incompatible with the good order of society. Should it again in England be needful to contend against the absolute supremacy of the Papacy, which a small section among us recognize, the example given by your Highness will encourage us in the maintenance of the principles of true liberty in opposition to all such claims.

But the chief object of this address is to assure your Highness that, recognizing the arduous nature of the conflict in which you are engaged, which demands much patience, wisdom, perseverance and true liberality, we both admire the extent to which you have been enabled to manifest these qualities in your conduct of the struggle and sympathize with you in your great and noble objects.

We would also, in conclusion, express our earnest hope that the Almighty Ruler of mankind may speedily deliver Europe from the disastrous influence of Ultramontanism, and that, through your instrumentality, Germany may take a foremost place in the maintenance of those principles which exalt the only infallible Head of the Church, and spread peace and concord among nations.

Cholmondeley, the Most Noble the Marquis of, Hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England; Westminster, the Most Noble the Marquis of, K. G.; Bandon, the Right Hon. Earl of; Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Earl of, K. T.; Brougham and Vaux, Right Hon. Lord; Cavan, the Right Hon. Earl of; Portman, Right Hon. Lord, Lord Warden of the Stannaries; Bangor, Right Hon. Viscount; Rayleigh, Right Hon. Lord; Lawrence, Right Hon. Lord, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I.; Fitzwalter, Right Hon. Lord; Dudley and Ward, the Right Hon. Earl of; Russell, Right Hon. Lord C. J. F.; Peel, Right Hon. Sir R., M. P.; Marcus, G., Armagh, Archbishop of, Primate of all Ireland; Worcester, Bishop of; Ripon, Bishop of; McNiele, Hugh, Dean of Ripon, and others.

A New Steam Canal-Boat.

The steam canal-boat William Baxter recently arrived in this harbor from Buffalo with a cargo of 7,200 bushels of corn, four days ahead of the canal-boats towed by horses. She is now lying at Coenties-slip, and is open for public inspection. Her builders claim that she is the best model yet constructed for a steam canal-boat, and that she fulfills every condition required for the peculiar trade in which she is engaged. She is sharp in the bow, and has two small screws which are propelled by engines placed near the stern. The engine is such, in miniature, as is used in many of the ocean steamers, and has a high-pressure cylinder, 7 inches by 12 inches, and a low pressure cylinder, 12 inches by 12 inches. The boiler is 4 feet in diameter and 5 feet high. The coal consumed on the trip was five tons, but when the machinery is in thorough working order it is expected three tons will suffice for the trip from Buffalo to New-York. The expenses for the trip averaged twelve and one-half cents per mile, which is one-third that required for the towage of a boat by horses. It is expected that she will make two trips to one of boats towed by horses. Her cost is fifty per cent. more than that of the ordinary canal-boats.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 22, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

There can be no question that the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn bear far more than their due share of the taxation of the State. The table of "equalized" valuation of the real estate of the various counties of New-York State is not so full of gross anomalies as some of its predecessors. There are still enough of them, however, to be noticeable. For example, in Dutchess County we find that the real estate valuation for the present year is set down at $25,927,018. This shows an increase of only $4,757,297 over the valuation of 1858. It is hard to believe that the value of real estate in Dutchess has only increased a little over five per cent. in fourteen years, or that 486,837 acres of the richest agricultural land in the State, with all the farm buildings, and the towns of Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, Rhinebeck, &c., thrown into the bargain, are fairly valued at about $50 an acre. Then there is Erie County, where the real estate valuation of 1858 was $43,249,639, escaping this year at $43,941,836. There is a net increase of only $692,197, a little over one-half of one per cent. in fourteen years. The dwellings in the City of Buffalo alone are worth over thirty millions. Even our near neighbors of Westchester get off cheaply compared with these twin cities. It would be an exceedingly good bargain if anybody could get the 287,827 acres of Westchester County at $187 an acre—the value which has been placed upon them, and all the buildings which they carry, by the State Board. New-York and Brooklyn are down for nearly three-fifths of the entire real property of the State. There is an obvious opening here for a little more equalizing.

We trust that our readers will not lose sight of the details of the examination now being made into the Harlem Court-house swindle. It illustrates very clearly what we may expect if we allow the corrupt retainers of the Ring to regain possession of this City, and some slender idea may be formed from it of the magnitude of the stealings which would attend the admission of Tammany to the control of the National Treasury. Materials and labor which a competent architect valued at $66,386 are found charged to the City at about four times that amount; carpets "made and laid" are represented and duly paid for as having been supplied to a building which had risen only a little above its foundation, and so on. The details of Ring rule have become so familiar that there is some danger of forgetting their moral.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD has got into so inveterate a habit of posing before the public that he has contrived to persuade himself that people can't tell the difference between substance and seeming. We would remind the City Judge, who is so painfully anxious to get a renomination, that the puffs of friendly Bohemians will not pass as an equivalent for public opinion, and that the indorsement of "the citizens of the Fourth Ward," in mass-meeting assembled, at No. 157 Chatham-street, is, if anything, a reason for respectable people dropping him. In regard to this and other important judicial nominations to be made this Fall, the Reform element in this City look to the Bar Association for counsel and guidance. There is much in Judge BEDFORD's record which is fully known only to members of the legal profession. A zealous personal friend of Mayor HALL is hardly the man to adorn a Reform ticket, and it ought to be possible to secure a much abler and more trustworthy occupant of man for the responsible position of City Judge.

For weeks past, the New-York *Tribune* has been making a great hullabaloo over a *canard* hatched by its Chicago namesake about President GRANT having received a present of thirty-one acres of land from J. RUSSELL JONES, of Galena. It gave this charge all the prominence that it could, and insisted upon its truth with the most tiresome pertinacity. And now, having been at length shamed into an abandonment of the slander, it packs away in small type, in an obscure corner of the paper, the following grudging acknowledgment: "We are gratified to announce that Gen. GRANT appears to be exonerated from any blame in the transaction." This is what comes of having studied "journalism" in the school of FENTON.

"The Candidate of Universal Amnesty."

Mr. GREELEY declared at Harrisburg, on Wednesday night, that he was, "above all things, the candidate of universal amnesty." He further volunteered the statement that he came "to be a candidate mainly because of his early utterances" in favor of this policy. "I think they, more than anything else," he says, "created the state of things which made me a candidate."

This is frank, and the country ought to be grateful to Mr. GREELEY for his frankness. We have often pointed out the apparent object of Mr. GREELEY in his extreme and irrational urgency in favor of the amnesty of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the other original plotters of the rebellion. We hardly expected that he would himself acknowledge the relation of cause and effect existing between this urgency and his present candidacy.

The method in which Mr. GREELEY has procured his nomination for the Presidency is, however, a secondary matter. If he can stand an implied confession that his public acts, and his management of a Republican newspaper, have been shaped to elicit his nomination at the hands of his professed political opponents, no one need find fault with him now. But the fact that he narrows down *all* the issues of the campaign to the single one of the removal or rebation of the measure of disqualification now imposed on the Southern leaders, is a very important one. Nobody is now so ignorant of the law as it stands to give any weight to his absurd rant about "disfranchisement" and "disfranchised and proscribed fellow-citizens." Every one must know, as Mr. GREELEY himself certainly does, that there is no such thing as disfranchisement by Federal enactment in the United States. When Mr. GREELEY declares that he is "above all things the candidate of universal amnesty," he declares that, if elected, he will above all things seek the amnesty of the few men now disqualified from holding office in the South. Those men are not more than two hundred in number. They are exclusively those who, having held positions of peculiar responsibility and trust in the United States Government, having been members of Congress immediately before or at the outbreak of the secession plot, or judicial, military, naval, executive or diplomatic officers of high standing—violated their oaths of office, and took part in the rebellion. Mr. GREELEY declares that if any voter does not desire that these men shall be again admitted to a part in the administration of the Government, that voter has no special reason to give him his support.

Certainly the Republican Party has no cause to avoid this issue. Our party does not believe in the immediate and complete amnesty of these men, and does not think that the country desires or needs it. General amnesty we have granted cordially and seasonably. That act was based on solid grounds, and was sustained by the people. It restored to the South its most experienced and best known public men, as eligible candidates for political trusts. It removed every cause of reasonable complaint that the lately rebellious communities did not enjoy the essential advantages of a free choice in the selection of their political agents. It, moreover, bespoke in unmistakable terms the confidence of the country in the restoration of the Union, and the establishment of equal rights. It was all that could be asked, and all that was asked by reasonable Southerners.

Mr. GREELEY now demands more. The American people will decide whether it is best to grant it. But they will not decide in his favor from any appeals to sentimental considerations, or because they are deceived by the claptrap of "the bloody chasm" and "disfranchisement and proscription." Mr. GREELEY has defined his main pretension in this canvass—the end he seeks "above all things." It now becomes necessary for him and his advocates to give some *real* reasons why that end should be sought by the American people, either North or South.

Greeley Slanders that Have Been Exposed.

The following slanders, circulated and subscribed to by the New-York *Tribune*, furnish a fair guide to the amount of credence which is due to the assertions of that journal. Every one of them has received the most conclusive and authoritative contradiction:

1. That Gen. GRANT was presented a cottage by THOMAS MURPHY.
2. That Gen. GRANT was corruptly interested in the Black Friday gold conspiracy.
3. That Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE, President of Cornell University, was guilty of packing committees with a corrupt intent, during his Presidency of the Republican State Convention at Syracuse in September, 1871.
4. That Attorney-General BARLOW had entered into a compromise with the Ring thieves.
5. That the President had bought up the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.
6. That Speaker BLAINE was engaged in bribing the voters of Maine, and that Maine will be richer by "*hundreds of thousands of dollars*" for the late canvass.
7. That the proprietors of the TIMES had entered into an agreement with CONNOLLY and Judge McCUNN (!) for the distribution of Federal offices (! !).
8. That the editor of the TIMES had been indicted by the Grand Jury in KILPATRICK's case.
9. That the arrest of LINDSAY was part of a deep and dark conspiracy on the part of the editors of the TIMES.
10. That Gen. BANKS' brother had been removed from the Custom-house by orders of Gen. GRANT.
11. That HENRY CLEWS was concerned in the negotiation of railroad bonds whose issue was illegal and whose character was fraudulent.
12. That J. RUSSELL JONES, of Galena, made a present of thirty-one acres of land to President GRANT, and got the Belgian Mission in return.
13. That twelve of the most prominent Republicans in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, including Vice-President COLFAX, Senator WILSON and Speaker BLAINE, and, in addition to these, the Secretary of the Treasury, were parties to a colossal piece of bribery intended for the benefit of the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Add to the above the epithets which have been applied to the following gentlemen in the *Tribune* within a month or two:

GERRIT SMITH—A "humbug."

WM. LLOYD GARRISON—An "abusive old Radical."

Speaker BLAINE—A "pertinacious young man."

Gen. DIX—A "mercenary old man."

ANDREW D. WHITE—A "tool of the Custom-house."

Judge SETTLE—A "minion of power."

R. H. DANA, Jr.—A "jackdaw."

Senator WILSON, "a paltry creature." "We drop Mr. WILSON. No one can mistake him for an honorable man."

Remember that this is the same journal which tried to prove that Mayor HALL was an honest public servant; which praised SWEENY for his "towering spirit;" which declared that there was "no proof" that the Tammany Ring had stolen any money; which defended MILLER; and which attempted to whitewash Ex-Senator DOOLITTLE by dismissing his trading on his Senatorial patronage, and his contemptible and studied duplicity, as "an error of judgment, and an error of taste." Also, remember that it is the organ of a candidate who has been confronted with indubitable proofs of being in league with TWEED, CARDOZO and GRATZ NATHAN, to defraud his partners in a tobacco concern, and who has been able to produce neither explanation nor defense. Then let anybody decide whether such a reckless libeler as this may not be safely allowed to go unanswered?

"Joss."

What with lunatic asylums, burglar's cribs, filthy prisons, and the Mountains of the Moon, the range and scope of the modern newspaper reporter are becoming absolutely unlimited. Therefore, we are not surprised to hear that in San Francisco, the other day, an enterprising gentleman of this ilk penetrated the inner mysteries of a Chinese temple of worship, and has now made known to the world the marvelous sights and sounds he discovered there. In brief, he has unveiled "Joss;" and the mists of awful doubt that have enshrouded him, the tales of weird miracles, and the malefic capacity for harm imputed to the celestial deity by his yellow worshipers, are all, at a stroke, cleared up and made plain. The "red devils," as Anglo-Saxons are graciously termed by the children of "Joss," have been a good deal mystified in past times by the miracles and other wonders said to be performed by that god; and it is satisfactory to find that his pretensions have been thoroughly exploded and the method of his thaumaturgical achievements laid bare. A great many little children might have been frightened in coming years by the dark repute and horrid power of "Joss;" whereas now he will strike no more terror than any well-conducted "Jack-in-the-box," or the engaging fiend who officiates in the entertainments of "Punch and Judy."

It seems that for some time an unearthly din had been kept up at night in a certain back street in San Francisco, and, supposing it to be connected with some heathenish rite, our enterprising reporter resolved to find out the meaning of it. He first suborned a converted Chinaman—but one who still looked with considerable respect on "Joss"—to pilot him, and then the two attired alike in Chinese dress, contrived to make their way into the building and ultimately to the altar. This was at night and while the adoration of "Joss" was proceeding with great vigor. The interior of the god's abode was fitted up with the utmost splendor. Costly chandeliers, luxurious carpets, and stained glass of the priceless sort which it is said cannot now be made, were there in profusion. On reaching the central temple "Joss" was observed standing on a pedestal and regarding his devotees with a sarcastic smile. He is described by the reporter as "a strange-looking figure with one hand clenched, *a la* JEM MACE, and the other extended after the manner of Macbeth grasping at the airy dagger." On approaching him the reporter's companion, in spite of his professions of conversion prostrated himself in mingled terror and adoration; and, to avoid causing remark, the other fell on his face likewise. In this attitude the Chinaman apprehensively explained: "This is Ah Voo—the same as Jesus Christ—son of the China God. He is angry with them. They are praying to have him come back. See! He looks angry!" This explanation was made while the two were surrounded by zealous worshipers; but it was rendered easy by the terrific din which was kept up by a band of unseen musicians, and which only those who have heard a Chinese orchestra can realize.

After awhile "Joss" seems to have sat down to rest himself, and it was given out that at 3 o'clock precisely it was his intention to "go up"—to "levitate" after the manner of Mr. HOME, or, rather, an improvement on that manner, since, like *Brahma* in "La Bayadere," "Joss" was to keep on until he should get to Paradise. As an incident of this agreeable journey, it was mentioned that he would take along all the valuables in the shape of money, jewels and the like which his admirers might in the meantime bestow. On this hint the faithful became very liberal, and the lap of "Joss" was soon overrunning with the articles desired. All this time incense was burning, the orchestra was thumping, and the elect were occasionally emitting howls of religious rapture. As the hour for the miraculous ascension drew near, priests and people, however, were "hushed and bowed down." The reporter bowed himself as humbly as the most devoted, but "kept one eye open." At the appointed time "Joss" went up, sure enough, money and all, clean out of sight. But the reporter, filled with the noble rage of his profession, and regardless of consequences, went up after him. In other words, he contrived to make his way up a ladder, and so behind the scenes, or "cloud borders," which draped the upper part of the temple. Here, bursting into a secluded recess, he suddenly came upon "Joss" again. The deity was in the act of being put away for future exhibitions, while the priests and other gentry who constituted the "ring" were calmly dividing the money. With some difficulty, but a whole skin, the daring intruder succeeded in getting out of the building, and in living to write the story of his adventure. How long he may so live is regarded by the artless countrymen of CONFUCIUS as a doubtful question; since, in their view, the power of "Joss" is certain to be, sooner or later, exerted, possibly to the fatal discomfiture of his insulter. In any case, he will have had the proud satisfaction of exposing what has been a mammoth imposture, and, even should he meet the fate of him who revealed the Eleusinian Mysteries, he may be consoled by the reflection that the glory of "Joss" has departed and the profits of his swindling priests are likely henceforth to be materially curtailed.

Delusive Railroads.

With the exception of the barn-door hen, whose delightful credulity we all appreciate, it may be questioned whether this earth produces a creature more simply credulous than the British share-holder. From the time when GEORGE STEPHENSON's engine killed Mr. HUSKISSON, on its trial trip, to the present hour, railroad schemes have proved a snare and a delusion, stocks have been watered—in the shape of "preference" shares—and the ten per cent. so faithfully promised has proved to be the unit of those figures minus the ten. But still, whenever a new enterprise has been brought forward, the cry has been, as regards the accommodating idiots eager to rush into the same, "They come."

About three years ago some thousands of excellent and innocent people were reduced to the verge of ruin by the playful vagaries of the London, Chatham and Dover Road. It is true that all of those connected with the enterprise did not come to grief. Indeed the Secretary, the brokers, and other officers made what RAWDON CRAWLEY would have called "a dooced good thing" out of it; and the first-named gentleman exerted himself strenuously on the strength thereof to give the Legislature the benefit of his remarkable cleverness as an M. P. But as we have said, the common herd, the half-pay Captains, maiden aunts, *et id genus omne*, found themselves reduced to half-rations, and their feelings were scarcely soothed when their brothers and sisters exclaimed: "Oh dear, what a pity! You should have put into the Metropolitan; they were getting ten per cent.!" And very delightful that high rate of interest was while it lasted, but unhappily, like that charming period spoken of by the heroine of MOORE's most famous poem:

> "'Twas bright, 'twas heavenly, but 'tis past."

The London Chathams and Metropolitans have now met on the common ground of agonizing regret that they ever had anything to do with locomotive enterprise. A meeting of the share-holders in the last-mentioned very famous undertaking has just been held, and even to a share-holder accustomed to the statements of the Grand Trunk, Canada—whose traffic, though by report ever increasing, never seems to bring additional profit to the unhappy being, the "original share-holder"—it must be admitted that the report savors of depressing influences. It was proposed that, considering the inextricable confusion in which the accounts are still plunged, and the impossibility of determining whether upon the earnings of the past half-year *even one* per cent. could be legitimately divided, *no dividend at all* would now be declared.

Some inquisitive person had the audacity then to inquire how it came about that, if the concern is barely able to pay one per cent. now, it was able to pay seven per cent. four or five years ago? The Chairman's answer was as candid as poetical; it had been living on the subject of CAMPBELL's muse, "The Pleasures of Hope." Unfortunately, he was unable to add any assurance that hope's tale of joy would soon be realized in the shape of dividends.

Such is the collapse of a great and unique undertaking, one which has served as a model for us to imitate. It will be well for those who favor a "quick transit" scheme, in the shape of a tunnel railway, to "mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the causes of trouble in the wonderful line which runs from Paddington to Finsbury, and has been justly regarded as one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. As Mr. SIMPKINSON's grandmother so truly said:

> "Be warned in time by other's harm,
> And you shall do full well."

The Personalities of the Campaign.

It would be easy to show, if it were worth while, that the personalities which could rightly give offense to any just-minded man have been confined to the Greeley organs and orators. To do that it would only be necessary to recall to any one familiar with the canvass the names of DANA, the New-York *World*, the *Tribune*, and KILPATRICK, Confederate Col. FELLOWS, the cowardly apologist of TWEED, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the new and hypocritical but zealous libeler, Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES. Those who care to go back of these may remember the famous preamble of CHARLES SUMNER's resolutions on the sale of arms, which he was obliged, in very shame, to withdraw, the acrid speeches of CARL SCHURZ, and the cloaked but venomous assaults of FENTON, with which the country was wearied during the last session of the United States Senate.

On the part of the Greeley party, this campaign is necessarily of a personal character. What can they point to in their professions, much less in their real purposes, to justify a superior claim on the confidence of the American people? They set out with the avowal that they seek substantially the same ends as the Republican Party. They are compelled to show that they and their candidates are better fitted to carry out those ends than the Republican Party and its candidates. They cannot do it by any citation of their own record. Every line of it leads to an opposite conclusion. What have they left, then, but to break down the character of their opponents? Even this they cannot do honestly. The facts are all against them. They have to resort to inventions, slanders, innuendoes, and insinuations.

If the Greeley party were to confine themselves to discussing the real issues of the campaign, what could they show? Both parties profess to desire a complete establishment of the principle of equal rights in the South. The Republicans propose to secure it by a continuance of the safe, honorable, and wise policy of enforcement of those rights by the National Government where the State and local authorities are unable or unwilling to enforce them. That policy has the merit of respecting every legitimate function of the State Governments, and holding entirely aloof from them until imperative necessity and the solemn constitutional obligations of the nation call for intervention. What do the mongrel Greeley party propose instead? Nothing less than the permanent surrender of the Southern State Governments to the class opposed to equal rights, and the explicit abandonment of the right, power, and duty of the National Government to intervene under any provocation or any necessity. Is it strange that they dare not present this doctrine plainly to the American people, who would instantly see the point it involves to the principles they are firmly resolved to sustain? Ask any Democrat or Liberal Republican what Mr. GREELEY's administration, backed by a friendly Congress, would *do* in the matter of the law for the enforcement of equal rights, in case of success, and you will get no answer. We have tried it over and over again in these columns. We have put the question and repeated it to Mr. GREELEY's organs, of all shades, and we have put it in vain. Instead of a frank answer, they fling back some exploded falsehood about Gen. GRANT's cottages at Long Branch, or HENRY WILSON's speeches twenty years ago, or the tantrums of Consul BUTLER in the Orient.

On the other issues they are no better off. If they were to attempt to present any tangible reason why GREELEY rather than GRANT should be intrusted with civil service reform, or the administration of the finances, or the adjustment of the question of amnesty, the result would be simply ridiculous. What *can* they do but fall back on their pitiful budget of mean libels, and go on offering these to the public undeterred by scruples of conscience, unchecked by exposure?

But these men very gravely mistake the character of our people if they think this method can win a political victory. The very pertinacity and fierceness of this shower of slanders weary the popular mind, and it turns for relief to the contemplation of those general facts in the history and position of the two parties which can be grasped and weighed. What the result is when the people do this was shown in North Carolina, Vermont and Maine. It is a more emphatic reassertion of undiminished confidence in the Republican Party. Whether or not the Greeleyites will discuss the real issues, the people will consider them, and decide on them. In the meantime the unceasing storm of calumny must be borne with such patience as can be mustered. It will die out suddenly in November.

A Romantic Case.

Something has just happened in Maine that recalls several well-known poems and romances, and with them a story in real life that transpired a generation ago. Gov. PERHAM, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, has pardoned a man named THORN, who has been an inmate of the State Prison at Thomaston for twenty-nine years. The Wardens of the prison have repeatedly pleaded for THORN to Gov. PERHAM and his predecessors. They represented that the man's behavior was most exemplary; that the circumstances under which he committed the crime for which he was condemned were exceptional and trying; and that he had given long and sincere evidence of repentance. Only, however, after an imprisonment exceeding by five years his whole previous life, have his prison doors been flung open and has THORN walked forth a free man.

Thirty years ago THOMAS THORN was a jovial young sailor. Roaming about the coasts of Maine, he met and fell desperately in love with a young girl named LOIS ALEXANDER. This was at a village called Harpswell, and here the two became betrothed. THOMAS and LOIS agreed that he should make one long voyage, and on his return that they should marry. He sailed, and time rolled on until the period fixed for his return was long past. The girl was either persuaded of his death or otherwise beguiled; at any rate, when THORN came back, which he did a year later, he found his affianced the wife of an elderly, well-to-do man, named WILSON. By one of those fatalities that so often occur in life, THORN became a resident under WILSON's roof. A close intimacy sprang up once more between LOIS and THOMAS—and report said that it was criminal. On the morning of Sunday, Feb. 5, 1843, WILSON was found dead in his bed. His skull was broken, and investigation showed that the deed had been committed with a pair of tongs. Attendant circumstances connected THORN with the murder and pointed to LOIS WILSON as accessory. Both were tried; and he was found guilty and she was acquitted. Hon. WM. P. FESSENDEN and FRANCIS O. T. SMITH being assigned by Government for his defense, made a hard fight to save THORN, but in vain; and the end we have recorded. He was first condemned to death; but the punishment was commuted to imprisonment for life; and now, at the age of fifty-four, he has received a pardon.

When first put in jail THORN could neither read nor write; and he is now said to be a tolerably well educated man. Some of his letters to the Governor, reciting his early career, the bitter provocation he had received, and praying to be released, are said to be exceedingly well written. To pass a generation in confinement, to be thus immured during those years commonly reckoned the best of a man's life, is certainly a terrible punishment; and under the circumstances few will say that THORN's case was not a fitting one for the exercise of Executive clemency.

Pity a Poor Organ.

The *Tribune* keeps whining over its waning circulation. It has also a pitiful complaint to make about the management of the Post-office. It expends a good deal of virtuous indignation over "the unlawful distribution of electioneering pamphlets and hand-bills." This for example:

PENNSYLVANIA
LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
No. 904 Walnut-street, Philadelphia.
A. K. McCLURE, Chairman.
ROBERT MORRIS, E. H. RAUCH, C. W. McKEEHAN, } Secretaries.

DEAR SIR: We send you, postage paid, a weekly copy of the New-York *Tribune* for your information, and shall continue to do so until Nov. 1.

If you do not receive it regularly, be prompt in notifying me of any neglect of the Post-office employes, and we will try and correct.

After carefully reading your copy, it would be well for you to place it in the hands of some other Republican who is inclined to think as you do in the pending Presidential and State contest.

A. K. McCLURE.

These have been sent out by the bushel, throughout Pennsylvania, under the frank of SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. Clearly, "a conspiracy to swindle the Government." But what of that? The Postmaster of New-York had absolutely the audacity to return a few cart-loads of *Weekly Tribunes* which bore the frank of Congressman ROOSEVELT, and which, in addition to the mass of heavy matter they contained, included also copies of a tradesman's circular. The postal laws could not be stretched sufficiently to admit of the passage of the double evangel of Greeleyism and of trade. Hence the piles of said *Tribunes* which litter the lumber closets of the Astor House. Hence, also, these tears.

But the organ says that its packages are feloniously broken open to admit of the insertion of copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES. This is simply untrue. More than this, the story is ludicrous. Whales, we believe, stand convicted of swallowing a tolerably large shoal of herrings. We never heard it pretended by the most imaginative of naturalists, that the herring could make much progress in swallowing the whale. A package of *Tribunes*, in these days, has shrunk to the dimensions of the small fish. The big one represents—what our readers can easily supply.

Still the organ has another complaint. The names of *Tribune* subscribers have been obtained, and some zealous friend has furnished them with copies of the TIMES. This we regard in the light of a missionary effort. A number of good people have been very badly "sold" by the proprietors of the *Tribune*. They agreed to furnish a sound Republican paper, pledged to the support of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. They are furnishing instead, a rabid Democratic sheet, which is the private organ of one of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. Instead of the sound Republican food which they contracted for in advance, the unfortunate *Tribune* subscribers are being supplied with rank Democratic poison. And so it has occurred to some considerate souls that these swindled readers ought to have the proper antidote. Hence the healing messengers in the shape of copies of the TIMES.

We have published some selections from many hundreds of letters, which we have received from disgusted subscribers of the *Tribune*, who have stopped that paper. We have given figures—which any one can readily verify—obtained from some forty of the principal news-stands in different sections of the City, showing that the TIMES is sold in the proportion of more than two to one, as compared with the *Tribune*. Under these circumstances, the lament of the organ is intelligible, and carries with it a very obvious moral.

Another Albany Democrat for Grant.

The Albany *Express* publishes a card from Mr. Stephen McKnight, for twenty-one years past an active and influential Democrat in that city, wherein he says: "The issues of the coming election have received careful attention from me. The Cincinnati Convention and its fruits do not suit my taste politically. It was in no sense Democratic, or even Republican, but a side-show, having no constituency, as the Vermont and Maine elections prove. It was not to me a nominating body, and when Democrats began to express their sentiments I was plain in my statement that I would not vote for its nominees, and if the Democratic Convention adopted them I would vote for Gen. Grant, as by far the best one to be supported by a Democrat who speaks candidly. To my judgment he was too Democratic for the gentlemen who got up the Cincinnati Convention. He appointed men to office from the people and not from political Rings. I look with pride upon the financial exhibit of the General Government for the past four years. I look upon the financial exhibit of the Democratic Cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Albany with disgust. The Democratic State ticket has Hon. Francis Kernan for Governor, whom I highly respect, and who should receive the support of all Democrats who support the fusion ticket. The Republican State ticket has Hon. John A. Dix for Governor—a Democratic statesman and patriot, who, having proven himself a reformer in the party I have left, I shall support for Governor."

Greeley Tactics in New-Hampshire.

The Greeley managers in New-Hampshire are trying to discover somewhere a few companions for themselves in their loneliness. One of them recently wrote from Concord to a supposed sympathiser as follows: "Can you get Greeley Republicans enough in Chichester to form a club, three will do to start with—President, Vice-President and Secretary. This can be done at a private house. Send the list of officers to me and a notice will be given in the papers." The demand was not very extravagant, but the gentleman in Chichester responded that he knew of only one Greeleyite there, and being a Grant man himself he felt a little diffident about appealing to him to bear alone the entire responsibility of President, Vice-President and Secretary, even though he might assure him that his name should be printed in the papers.

Recent Nominations.

Mr. John F. Crawford is the Republican nominee for Assembly in the Second District of Madison County....In the Second District of Ontario the Greeleyites have nominated Henry W. Hamlin for Assembly....The Democrats of the First District of Georgia have nominated Hon. Morgan Rawlor for member of Congress. He is now a member of the Lower House of the Legislature of that State. There were twelve candidates before the Convention, and not until the thirty-ninth ballot was a choice effected.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Record of the Week.

THE THEATRES.

The fresh work done in concert-rooms and theatres during the past week has already been so fully commented upon in our columns as to leave little to say at its close. It is, however, timely and just to observe that the attempt to regenerate the Union-square Theatre, and to make of it a resort for elegant comedy not inferior to other leading Metropolitan play-houses has resulted so far in a very creditable share of success. "Agnes," the new play, written by M. Sardou for Miss Ethel, is certainly a much better piece than either "Divorce" or "Diamonds," and although for some reasons we are sorry for this, it is certainly to the honor and advantage of the Union-square management. We have taken occasion once or twice to suggest regret that it should have been thought expedient to go to a foreign author for a new comedy of society when the material is so rich on the spot, and its adequate treatment is so very desirable. What is said above as regards comparative merit is, of course, one reply to this. For aught we know, too, Miss Ethel may have tried to get an American play from an American author and have failed in so doing. In either case the situation is one to inspire no little mortification. It is not pleasant to have to admit that with a growing and varied society, abundant wealth, and the love of the theatre unsurpassed anywhere, we should have to send abroad to get from a foreigner a comedy of manners because nobody either can or will write such a thing on our own soil. We must admit in courtesy and in candor that Miss Ethel has shown courage and enterprise in her venture, and that she does her share in illustrating its fruit with rare tenderness, delicacy and feeling. If, however, her success continues to be what it now is, and what she deserves, we hope she will try next time to get herself a drama of American life, written by an American pen....Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, being really here at last, will positively begin their engagement at Booth's Theatre to-morrow night, in "Arrah-na-Pogue." Miss Geraldine Stuart and Mr. C. Alexander will likewise appear, for the first time in the United States, in the same melodrama. For Monday, the 30th, a new piece, by Mr. Boucicault, called "Night and Morning," is promised. In this the author will play the chief part, supported by Miss Kate Newton. Mr. James Wallack finished his engagement yesterday at Booth's. It is one in which this excellent actor has gained new laurels, and left an abiding impression.... "Diamonds" continues to hold the stage at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. It is, however, understood that it will soon give place to Mr. Bret Harte's dramatic essay, which, as the first attempt of that gentleman in a new field, is looked for with great interest. In Mr. Harte's play some others of Mr. Daly's strong company will be seen, including, we believe, a new *débutante*. It must certainly be owned in Mr. Daly's behalf that he shows unusual liberality in making openings for young and ambitious beginners. This is, to some extent, the duty of an ideal manager, but it is seldom the act of a practical one...."Kenilworth" was represented last evening at Wallack's Theatre. We are prevented, at present, from referring in detail to the performance, in which, of course, Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Beckett and the familiar artists associated with them took part. The stay of Miss Thompson and her company in this City closes with the week.

THE CONCERT-ROOM AND OPERA.

The three Patti-Mario concerts, given respectively at Steinway Hall, on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday evenings, were dealt with at length on the morrow of each entertainment. Yesterday's matinée performance was largely and fashionably attended, and the interpretation of the programme, which consisted mainly of selections from the bills already offered, delighted the audience. Mr. Strakosch's company, which is distinguished by its comprehensiveness, will be further strengthened in a few days by the long-awaited arrival of Signor Del Puente, a baritone engaged some time ago. With artists such as Miss Carlotta Patti, a *bravura* songstress quite unsurpassed in quality of voice or excellence of mechanism; Signor Mario, a master of style; Mlle. Cary, a contralto than whose notes and method nothing better could be desired; M. Sauret, an admirable violinist; Mlle. Carreño, a very beautiful and proportionally impressive pianist, and the new baritone, the manager will have a light task in pleasing his audience. To-morrow, the company will be heard at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and Tuesday their efforts may once more be appreciated at Steinway Hall. They will appear in Hartford on Thursday, and in Boston on Saturday next....The first of the Rubinstein concerts is to take place at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. Of the artistic worth of the entertainment which the leading members of Mr. Grau's company will offer, we can already speak with assurance. Finer piano-playing than Mr. Rubinstein's will never be heard, even should Liszt visit the United States; and violin-performances, more conspicuous for beauty of tone and specialties of style than Mr. Wieniawski's will never be enjoyed. Four Rubinstein concerts are now announced, the three subsequent to the début of the performers occurring respectively on Wednesday and on Friday evenings, and on Saturday afternoon....As we have already mentioned, the season of Italian opera will be commenced on to-morrow week. "L'Africaine" has been selected for earliest recital; on the following Wednesday, "Faust" will be sung. The characters in the opera first named will be intrusted to Mme. Pauline Lucca and Mme. Levielli, to Signori Abrugnedo and Moriami, and to M. J. Jamet. In "Faust," we presume, the quartet will include Mme. Lucca, Señorita Sanz, Signor Vizzani and M. Jamet. We note that the box-office of the Academy of Music will remain open Monday and Tuesday for subscriptions. The sale of seats for single nights will begin on Thursday next.

Home Notes.

Mme. Pauline Lucca, in spite of almost continuous rehearsals, found time to visit Gurney's on Friday, and to sit for a life-size pastel, intended to match those of Misses Kellogg and Nilsson and Mme. Parepa....Mr. Lingard and his company acted last week in Chelsea....The Boston *Traveller*, of Friday, says: "Mrs. Arnold W. Taylor, whose name was associated with that of the late Walter Montgomery, the tragedian, appeared in the United States District Court this morning. She was neatly dressed in black. Her business, through counsel, was to apply for the privilege of dower in the estate of her husband, but when it was manifest that Mr. Taylor was not dead, but had gone into bankruptcy, Judge Lowell refused to entertain the motion. A right of dower does not exist until after death, and there can be no reservation from the creditors of a bankrupt estate."....Mrs. H. B. Stowe gave a reading in Salem on Tuesday....Miss Combs acted last week in Toledo and in Detroit....Mme. Fabbri and her associates are singing in opera at Maguire's Opera-house in San Francisco....Mr. Edwin Adams plays this week in Milwaukee....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau performs in Baltimore this week....Friday and yesterday, Mr. Edwin Booth acted in Worcester...."The Bells" have been given at the Boston Globe, with Mr. W. E. Sheridan as Mathias....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau acts at the Boston Theatre this week....The Washington National Theatre is being redecorated....Mr. Sothern acted in "Home" at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week....Mrs. J. A. Oates was last week in Cleveland....Mr. C. W. Couldock was at De Bar's Opera House, in St. Louis....Mlle. Morlacchi filled successfully "a speaking character," that of *Esmeralda*, in a dramatization of Hugo's novel, at the Louisville Opera-house, last week....M. Canonge has engaged for the French Theatre, in New-Orleans, MM. Ariste, Scipion, Mlles. Lenciers and Gillet, and Mme. Ariste, and at last accounts was negotiating for the services of M. Paul Clèves and Mlle. Dewintre....Mr. Ole Bull will this Winter travel through the South....Mrs. D. P. Bowers performed last week at the Academy of Music, in Chicago....Mr. Lawrence

Barrett acted last week in Syracuse....The Philadelphia Chestnut-street Theatre has been reopened for the season with "Horizon."....Mr. Gilmore announces a concert and ball for his benefit. They are to occur, respectively, on the afternoon and evening of Oct. 17....Mr. John T. Ford writes to the editors of the Baltimore American: "I read with rare pleasure your article of Sept. 12 about the song of the Star-spangled Banner, and I only regret the omission of one or two important historical facts. At an encampment on Gallows Hill, near the Rope Walk, in this city, just after the battle of North Point, and when the dread of another attack was imminent, there were two young actors named Durang, who, with their father and mother, belonged to the dramatic company of this (the Holliday-street) theatre, (and who were alike clever in music and acting,) a manuscript copy of Francis S. Key's new national song was read. Ferd. Durang immediately applied himself to adapt it to music. During the day he discovered a suitable tune in a favorite air called 'Anacreon in Heaven.' He played it over and over again, sung it amid enthusiastic shouts, and afterward, with his brother Charlie, sung it for the first time in any house at Holliday-street Theatre, and as the papers then most truthfully declare, with the most unbounded success. Kindly notice my emphatic claim that the Star-spangled Banner owes its glorious melody to the taste and patriotism of an actor, that it was sung first by that actor, Ferd. Durang, and first upon any stage at Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, by Ferd. and Charlie Durang. Mr. and Mrs. Durang were from Lancaster, Penn. From 1808 to 1820 they and their children were employed chiefly at this theatre in the same company with the elder Jefferson, and, strange to say, played in 1810 with Master Payne, (John Howard,) who afterward wrote 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

Foreign Notes.

Signor Carlo Bosoni, who accompanied Miss Nilsson during her concert tour as conductor, has been engaged by Signor Merelli as leader of the orchestra of the Imperial Opera-house in St. Petersburg. The newspapers of Milan—in which city Signor Bosoni passed the Summer—are filled with congratulatory mentions of the fact, the talent and experience of the *maestro* making him, in the opinion of all, most worthy of the position, the most important in Europe....On Aug. 28, Miss Rose Evans gave her farewell performance in Honolulu....The latest news from Melbourne, in Australia, is to the following effect: "Two new theatres are in course of erection, and will be finished in a day or two. Mr. Coppin will reopen the Theatre Royal with a new company, and Mr. Hoyt, the proprietor of the Prince of Wales, has leased that theatre to N. M. Bagless, who will open early in August, with Mrs. Mary Gladstone as the leading lady. The comedy of 'School' has been played five consecutive weeks, without the attendance showing any signs of falling off. Mr. Pyster still occupies the Princess. The opera season of this theatre will, however, soon close, when a dramatic season will be commenced under the management of Stuart O'Brien and Mr. Holmes. Mrs. Eloise Juno has been engaged as leading lady. The Carandinis are in Adelaide singing to crowded houses. John Dunn is playing at St. George's Hall. The ensuing theatrical season promises to be one of the most attractive ever yet witnessed in this city."....A reference to the presence in Italy of Miss Violetta Colville, a young American lady, gifted with a splendid voice, and to the studies of Miss Colville, has already appeared in these columns. After receiving lessons from Wartel, Reibling and San Giovanni, it was decided that the pupil of those masters should make an informal début. Savona was selected as the place, and on Aug. 24, Miss Colville sang *Adina* in "L'Elisire." That the début was completely successful is thus set forth by the *Gazzetino di Otti*: "The triumph of Miss Colville was complete—*eclatant*, as our neighbors beyond the Alps would say; and it was such as few beginners in this art can boast of having equaled. She possesses a harmonious, pure, and sympathetic voice; sings with her soul, and with an expressive feeling very rarely found in extreme youth. To see her act with so much ease and grace, your admiration is excited to the utmost, and you involuntarily ask yourself if this is only a young beginner whom you have come to encourage, or a tried and approved artist to whom your homage is due. It is needless to add that the part of *Adina* was performed by 'La Colville' in a truly unapproachable manner. In the aria of the first act, and in the duet with the tenor, 'Per guarir di tal pazzia,' she gained the first applause and ovation from the public, which scene after scene increased until it became a real fanaticism in the duet with *Dulcamara*, 'Una tenera occhiatina,' which brought an encore in a perfect tempest of applause. The effect produced upon the audience by this melodious and silvery voice—a voice so perfectly pure in its intonation, and retaining that purity from the beginning to the end of the opera, in spite of all fatigue—was immense and indescribable; and, if we are not mistaken, this young artist is destined to a most brilliant career, and to become one of the brightest stars of the Italian school of music."....The Princess' Theatre, in London, was to commence its regular Winter season with Shakespeare's play of "Antony and Cleopatra," in which Miss Glyn and Mr. Creswick will appear....Mr. John S. Clarke has purchased the long lease of the Charing-cross Theatre from Messrs. Bradwell & Field. Extensive alterations will be commenced immediately. A series of revivals of the old comedies by Colman, Morton, and O'Keefe, &c., may be looked for....An adaptation of Ponsard's play of "Le Lion Amoureux," done in blank verse by Mr. Herman C. Merivale, has been played at the Court Theatre, in London....Numerous changes have been made in the cast of "King Carrot," as represented at the London Alhambra. The London *Era* says, concerning the new distribution of parts: "The most important change of all is that of Miss Kate Santley, representing the *Princess Cunnegonde*, instead of Mlle. d'Anka. Miss Kate Santley has hitherto won a large circle of admirers by her fascinating qualities, and they will certainly not diminish after witnessing her performance in 'Le Roi Carotte.' Miss Kate Santley's vocal capabilities are well known, but few would have credited her with the spirit and grace she infuses into the character of the *Princess*. Suffice it to say, that the entire personation merits and obtains the heartiest approval. In several instances Miss Kate Santley was encored with great enthusiasm, and may be congratulated upon her success throughout."

MR. BYRON'S NEW PLAY.

The London *Daily News* deals as follows with Mr. Byron's new play, just represented at the Gaiety: "Mr. H. J. Byron's new domestic drama, 'Good News,' successfully produced here on Saturday evening, differs from the ordinary run of new productions, inasmuch as it is not brought forward with the intention of being performed any length of time, even although its success guaranteed such a course. The management of this admirably-conducted house seeks to amass a general and comprehensive *répertoire*, as in the case of the opera-houses, and to reproduce from time to time those pieces which public opinion declares the most attractive. As the home of Mr. Toole is for the greater portion of the year at the Gaiety, so it behooves the management to provide for this excellent artist and unrivaled favorite a variety of plays in which to best exhibit his great versatility; and as Mr. Toole has of late taken a fancy to seriocomic parts, and the public have taken a fancy to Mr. Toole in these parts, Mr. H. J. Byron has been engaged to fit him with the character. This the dramatist has achieved admirably, although the plot of the unpretending drama which he calls 'Good News' is as familiar in our ears as household words. Mr. Byron depicts the manner in which a vulgar plebeian, raised suddenly to fortune, loses all the better instincts of his nature in his vain efforts to become a gentleman. The money brings but misery, and his happiness only returns when the fortune, so unexpectedly gained, in a manner as unforeseen passes away from him. This story we have seen depicted in a dozen plays; still, if Mr. Byron takes a line from one of Shakespeare's sonnets, 'So all my best is dressing old thoughts new,' we can do him credit for the ability with which it is managed. To much of the success achieved by the play Mr. Byron's quaint combinations of speech contributed, but the greater portion is due to Mr. Toole's performance. The contrast between the humble shop-boy, honest and hearty, and the odious inflated cad whom he becomes under the influence of wealth, is most admirably depicted. The manners of the man in the society he is so utterly unfit for—his cringing demeanor to a title, and his overbearing manners to his subordinates—are drawn with a subtlety not easily described. His aristocratic friends are, of course, penniless, or they would not tolerate his company; he gets fleeced right and left, and at every step is shown only too plainly in what utter detestation he is held, until his vanity is so far wounded that he flies back to the poor humble girl he had left breaking her heart for him. Here he is received with indignation by all his quondam friends, and the penitent is well-nigh broken-hearted. Then comes another blow—his elder brother has turned up, and the money goes to him. The wronged girl, however, takes compassion on him, and gives him her hand, and as she is a rapidly-rising actress, it is supposed that the couple will get on very well. The only thing we positively object to in the play—which from our brief remarks will be seen to contain abundant scope for Mr. Toole's individual powers—is the conventional tag wherein, the play being ended, the principal character steps to the front to exclaim, 'And if our kind friends in front,' &c. It would be so much better, so much more artistic, to drop the curtain upon the concluding episode of the play—there would be a distinct gain in realism and in art. The other characters are slightly drawn, but are all supported in a manner worthy of the highest praise."

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

While most of the residents of the City are familiar with the usual cries of the City venders and "street merchants," as some of them facetiously style themselves, there are very few who openly acknowledge the slightest acquaintance with the ole clo' merchants who daily ply their vocation in every street, avenue and by-way. That this class of traders meet with due encouragement and proportionate success in their avocation is apparent to any observer who may frequent the avenues on the east and west sides of the City, or traverse the densely-populated streets of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards. Here, draping the dingy windows and flapping over the sidewalks in the faces of pedestrians, are the cast-off garments of either sex, while stationed in or near the door a woman, of usually forbidding countenance, eagerly watches for the faintest indication of verdancy in the casual passer-by, and persistently exhibits the tawdry finery that has already done good service prior to stocking the shelves and dummies of the second-hand clothing-store.

Where all the garments are obtained would seem a mystery to the uninitiated, but milady of that elegant brown-stone front across the way there could solve the riddle if she didn't feel that she had compromised her dignity by bidding Bridget let the ole clo' woman in at the area gate the other morning; a bidding that Biddy executed with a bad grace, too, for she fully expected that old claret merino and that brown empress-cloth to do duty for herself all the Winter; but, instead, her mistress has absolutely sold them both along with that "beautiful" gray coat of her husband's, that poor Biddy had been telling Terry she "felt sure the master'd give her for running up and down stairs so often wid the tailor's bill last year." But, alas! Biddy's hopes were built on a poor foundation when they rested on nothing better than cast-off clothes; but, with a toss of the head, and a disdainful air, she tells Terry she "wouldn't a wore the likes anny how, but then it 'ud a bin little enough to a given us the refusin' uv 'em anny way;" and the two set themselves to conjecture how much the Ole Clo' paid for her bargain, while Ole Clo' is as chary of making known the marketable value to them as the bulls or bears of Wall-street are in disclosing their little schemes of speculation to one another.

In many instances, both maid and mistress patronize the old clothes merchants, whose advent is as regular as the return of the Summer wanderers by mountain, vale and sea, and who is always sure of a variety, for Celeste would no more deck her dainty figure in these old muslins than Miss Euphrasia would appear on the fashionable promenade in those *outré* battistes and cambrics that cost a small fortune last Spring; so when Celeste is happily disposed of, Mme. Ernest makes her appearance, per appointment by note, and her hardened features relax into a covetous smile as her piercing eyes discover the heap of treasures she has been called upon to inspect. True to the cunning instincts of her race, each garment is depreciated and pronounced of "no use at all," because her customers are all very fashionable, and she could not induce them to take such very old dresses, but then as the lady sent for her she does not like the visit should be for nothing, so if Miss —— will take $20 for the whole lot," Madame "will pay cash and call it a bargain."

Could Adonis, of Boston, or Augustus of Baltimore, only behold the whilom beauty of Saratoga as she refers to the advertisement which distinctly states that "from $5 to $60 will be paid for ladies' cast-off dresses," and see her languor melt into the passionate earnestness of barter and sale as she insists on higher prices for the pink and blue chambrays that they never wearied of comparing with the rose on her cheek and the azure of her eye, admiration would give place to disgust. But time flies, and all those things must be out of the way before that prying maid gets back. Madame persists that those prices refer only to "real silk" or something "very fine;" at any rate, there isn't one of those dresses or suits that's worth $5, but if Miss will just say the word, why Madame will take them all out of her sight and pay her "$30 cash." Miss, who isn't dull at a trade, vows that she "will sell every rag to the first ragman that comes along," before she will let them go for less than $75; and, both finally growing tired of the contest, Madame carries off the prize by paying $60, and Miss recalls her flying fancy, that had reveled in one of those coquettish skating sets, and sits down to compose herself and reflect how far that $60 will go toward liquidating some of those little bills that "Papa" has all along considered paid.

Celeste is wiser than her mistress, for she remembers when she used to live in Pell-street, and how she used to find herself standing at the door of the auction-room, listening with wonder at the voluble auctioneer, as he cried out the parcels and made two or three sales almost in the same breath; and she distinctly recalls the time when she made all those old keepsakes of her dead mother into a bundle, and after leaving them to be sold, how astonished she was at the roll of bills the book-keeper gave her, and how blandly he remarked, "Them things fetched a awful big price, bigger'n most anything we ever sold; don't you think you ought to give the poor fellow something as put 'em up?" and hastily thrusting a dollar into his hand she hurried away, and taking a car never stopped until the friendly shade of the Park invited her to rest and count her little hoard. Remembering all this, Celeste makes another bundle of her own and the grudgingly-given bits of finery that her mistress and her mistress' visitors have rewarded her with all Summer, and seeking the affable auctioneer, deposits her wares in his keeping, trusting that his self-interest and volubility may obtain as goodly a sum for these as it had on a former occasion for something she would fain forget.

It's a trite saying, but nevertheless a true one, that "one half the world don't know how the other half lives," so, of course, many a fair dame and innocent damsel may feel shocked at the revelation that Miss Proudborn sells all her *passé* wardrobe as soon as the "season" is over; but she does, and for two very excellent reasons, she says, first to get them out of the way; and second, to get something else with the money; but she tersely calls it "economy of room," and argues that her style would not be the thing to set the maids dusting and house-cleaning in, and if nurse, clad in her young mistress' frock, took the children out, Miss Proudborn would be mortified as much as that historic Queen or Empress whose maid of honor was mistaken for herself, because she wore a robe that had once graced the form of royalty; hence, negotiations are entered into as soon as may be to avert all unpleasant possibilities; and lest the dear five hundred friends of the fair trader should, perchance, learn her secret, Madame engages to dispose of the *recherché* wardrobe in the most private manner, and for the furtherance of this object has a secluded back room, with no end of double-locked doors and secure chests, where these valuables are kept only to be displayed to select customers, whom Madame feels assured are far removed from the social sphere of the former owner. Notwithstanding the advertisements that daily invite ladies and gentlemen after the most enticing fashion to repose unlimited confidence in the business integrity of Mr. and Mrs. Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. Cash—who have large orders from Texas, Omaha, and the South for an impossible supply of cast-off clothing—Mr. and Mrs. Clothier and Mr. and Mrs. Cash are warily suspicious of parties who may favor them with a call, as the following incident will show: A lady who had read the advertisements alluded to called at one of the establishments; the day was rainy, and holding her umbrella aside in order to make sure of the number, she was accosted by a woman in the door with, "Well, what you wants? you want to buy someting?"

LADY—No, I called to see about selling some clothes.

WOMAN—You got someting to sell? What you got—tress, skirt, pants, coat—what you got?

LADY—I have some old suits of my own; they are not torn at all, only they do not look nice enough for me to wear any longer.

WOMAN—Where you live? I come see you.

LADY—But I don't want to tell you where I live unless you think you would buy what I have for sale; I thought, perhaps, if I told you what I have, you could tell me if you considered it worth while to call and see them, or perhaps you might tell me what the things would be worth.

WOMAN—You tink I tell you what I give for someting I never see? You no buy someting from de store you no see first.

LADY—Of course I wouldn't buy a thing before I saw it; but I could ask how much it would cost, and when I told the man what kind of goods I wanted, he could tell me the price, couldn't he?

OLE CLO'—My Got! you tink I don't know someting—you tink you git $60 for your rags and I not see what it is?

LADY—No, my good woman, I don't want $60 for my rags—I sell them to the ragman; but I offered you some clothes—some dresses; they are not torn at all, but they are old-fashioned and black and look too shabby for me to wear any longer; besides, I want to get some other color—I don't want to wear black any longer. Can't you tell me what an old alpaca suit is worth, and a blacksilk? There's a skirt, overdress, separate waist and outside jacket to each suit, and not a tear in any of them.

OLE CLO'—You give me your address I come see you. Where you live?

LADY—But can you go up-town? I live a long way up.

OLE CLO'—Yes; I go to Harlem if you want.

LADY—O, but I don't live in Harlem; I—but I guess its too far for you to come way up where I live.

OLE CLO'—Well, you bring your tresses to de store, I give you anyting you want; I give you cash, or someting new.

LADY—Why, where are your new things? What have you got—dress-goods, shawls, or what—where do you keep them?

OLE CLO'—I got plenty things upstairs—everyting—shawl, ribbon, all kind cle's ready mate; or you want some fine jewelry, I give you someting nice; I come see you, you tell me where you live; you bring your tresses, what you like.

During this interview the woman evinced a desire to take hold of her customer and give her a good shaking, but the lady seemed aware of the feeling and wisely kept near the street-door, beating a hasty retreat with the remark that she would try and bring the things herself.

Gentlemen are rarely treated with confidence in these transactions, from the fact so many stolen goods find their way to these receptacles, and the dealers are naturally on the alert for detectives in search of missing clothing, so that every man is treated as a spy until they feel sure he can be made a victim.

While many of the clothes displayed in these second-hand shops are the result of close and hard bargains between buyer and seller, many others are, no doubt, the proceeds of mysterious thefts committed so long since that they have been forgotten, and others still are the contents of the whilom pawnbrokers' closets, which are sold at public auction, where second-hand dealers constitute the majority of the bidders.

The chief purchasers of second-hand garments are, of course, from the lowest strata of society, mostly "unfortunate" women and the class of criminals whose lives are passed in thirty-day sojourns on the Island, which place they usually reach and leave with remarkably scanty toilets. On reaching the City they contrive to procure a decent suit of clothes before coming in contact with their old chums; but a general spree soon ensues; each one takes her turn in "treating" the company, and not to be outdone by a rival in this infamous generosity, first one and then another garment secures a few pennies at the pawn-shop, and when the spree is ended the victim awakes in the Tombs or Work-house, with a dim recollection of where and when and how it all came about; and should any kindly-disposed visitor ask her what can be done for her, the invariable reply will be a handful of pawn-tickets and the piteous appeal to please redeem the pledges, as they will be sure to be sold. Let this be as it may, the old *habitue* will readily find her wardrobe, on her release, at some one of the second hand stores, where her presence is as familiar as at the Police Court.

FINE ARTS.

Our Picture Galleries—The Roman and Spanish School of Water Colorists.

Most of our picture-buyers have now returned to town, and our fine art galleries are thronged with visitors, chiefly of the fairer sex, from noon until the hour when fashion prescribes that they shall return to their homes to dress for dinner.

At Goupil's we find the gallery entirely rehung, the works exhibited comprising specimens by Lesrel, Comte, Dargelas, Bouguereau, Ruiperez, Backalowicz, Desgoffe, Isabey, Noterman, E. Moran, Johnson, Hart, Tapiro, Vibert, Jimenez, Maccari, and many others. A charming specimen by Lesrel, "The Adieu," will attract attention from its superb finish, fine color, and strength of expression, and P. C. Comte's "Pour L'Amour" will certainly gain the ladies' favor by its charming simplicity of composition and depth of sentiment. Quite in different style to these is Eug. Isabey's celebrated picture, "The Return from the Hunt," which carries us back to the end of the sixteenth century, or, perhaps, to the commencement of the seventeenth. It represents the interior of a hunting lodge, in which a large party of cavaliers and a few ladies have assembled on their return from the chase. Near the centre of the picture is a young and handsome woman seated in a high-backed chair, her riding whip held upward, as if she felt almost disposed to use it on the backs of some of the gentlemen who bow and cringe around her. On the right is a table loaded with dishes and flagons, which two peasant women are arranging, one of them having a most ghastly looking baby in her arms. Near the fire-place stands the cook, red-faced and portly, astonished apparently at this sudden invasion of his dominions. A small boy is carrying a tureen of steaming soup to the table, and in the background are gathered the remainder of the party. The breadth, dash and freedom with which the subject is treated are undeniable, and show that a skillful hand has been at work, but we scarcely think that these merits atone for bad drawing and impure color. It is true that the scene the artist had in his mind's eye is brought vividly before us, yet we are not satisfied, and cannot but feel how much the picture loses by absolute carelessness of workmanship. Reminding us somewhat of Isabey's color, but much better, is a little picture by Ruiperez, (deceased,) entitled, "The Recitation." Three gentlemen are seated round a table, one of whom is reading from a book. The attitudes and expressions are admirable, and the harmony of tone charming. Brillouin is represented by two small pictures, the most notable of which is "The Suitor," brilliant in color and most striking in expression; Dargelas by a group of boys playing at marbles, and Bouguereau by "Echoes of the Ocean" one of the finest compositions, to our thinking, that he has ever sent to this country. A lady is kneeling in a spacious saloon by the side of her daughter, to whose ears she is holding a shell, while the little one listens with something like awe to "the echoes of the murmurous sea" within. This is a charming work, as brilliant and pure in color as it is fine in sentiment. Two or three specimens by Backalowicz show a considerable improvement on his former efforts. One of the finest specimens we have yet seen by Blaise Desgoffe is also on exhibition. In its richness of color and wonderful imitation of the various textures of velvet, steel-pearl, glass, &c., it surpasses anything we have yet had here from his hand. Mr. E. Moran has two fine compositions, "Lobster Fishing" and "The Light-ship." In the latter there is a nobly-painted sky—a close study from nature, or we are much mistaken—with a free, dashing, buoyant water.

WATER COLORS.

Our fine art patrons appear to be just learning to appreciate water colors, though for certain descriptions of work this medium is superior to oils, possessing a luminosity that oils never have, and a peculiar softness and charm of its own which it would be difficult to describe.

Within the last few years, comparatively, a school of Roman and Spanish water-colorists has sprung up, who bid fair to equal, if not excel, the English and French schools in some points. We find in the Goupil Gallery some remarkably fine examples of all these schools. Tapiro is represented by a "View in Granada," a strong and luminous picture; Detti, Jimenez and Maccari by *genre* pieces and landscapes, and Vibert by two fine compositions, rich in color and vigorous in treatment. We may also mention two little gems by Meyer Von Bremen, which are superior to many of his more pretentious works, in feeling at least.

THE SOVEREIGNS' MEETING.

The Banquet of the Emperors—A Memorable Gathering and Imposing Ceremonies.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Berlin on Sept. 7, says: "I have just returned from the banquet given to the two Emperors, who are the guests of William I., in the famous White Hall of the Schloss. The entertainment was attended by somewhere about 450 personages of distinction, of whom 120 dined in the Hall with their Majesties, and the rest had to be accommodated in the picture galleries. So many Imperial, Royal and Princely guests were present, that the cross table at the top of the Hall at which the Emperors sat was not sufficiently capacious to contain all the 'Hohe Herrschaften,' who, consequently, were spread out a considerable way down each of the side tables. More than thirty pages, dressed in a gala costume of scarlet trimmed with silver and lace, were in waiting on the host and the guests 'born in the purple.' The Empress Augusta occupied the central place at the head of the table. Immediately on her right were the Emperor of Austria and the Princess Charles; then came the Emperor of Germany, the Prince Imperial, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and a perfect host of Princes, 'tailing off' with Frederick William and Henry of Prussia—the first dressed in the uniform of a Russian Lancer regiment, the second wearing the distinctive garb of a Lieutenant in the First Prussian Foot Guard. Next to Prince Henry sat Count von Moltke. On the left of the Empress sat the Emperor of Russia, the Princess Imperial of Germany—our English Princess Victoria—the Czarowitch, whose coming to Berlin at all was so much a matter of speculation; the Crown Prince of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Princes Frederick Charles and Albert, Jr., the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Prince Maximilian of Bavaria, and Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg. The Emperor William and the Prince Imperial wore the uniform of Austrian infantry Colonels, while the Sovereigns of Austria and Russia, by an inverse compliment, were dressed in the uniform of Prussian Generals. Opposite to the Empress Augusta sat Prince Bismarck, with Count Andrassy on his left hand, and Prince Gortschakoff on his right. Besides these, there were at the royal table M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador; Count Karolyi, the Austrian Ambassador; Count Fouroon, Minister of War; Marshal Berg, commanding in Poland; Prince Orloff, and Gen. Schweinitz. The repast was excellent, but the duration of the dinner was brief, lasting exactly an hour and a quarter, during which time the military band played selections from 'Tannhauser,' 'L'Africaine,' 'Dieschöne Blaue Donau,' and other pieces. Throughout the dinner, Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy were engaged in an animated conversation, while Prince Gortschakoff was observed to talk chiefly with Count Karolyi and M. d'Oubril. All that could be remarked at the banquet led to the conclusion that the German and Austrian Premiers were on the best terms.

The third course having been removed, Kaiser William, rising and lifting his glass on high, said: 'I drink with deep feeling, and from the bottom of my heart, to my illustrious guests, for whose visit I experience the sincerest gratitude and delight. To the Emperors of Austria and Russia!' A flourish of trumpets followed, and the band played the Austrian Imperial Hymn. Francis Joseph then stood up and proposed the health of the German Emperor, stating that he did so with profound joy and gratitude for the splendid reception which had been accorded to him in the Prussian capital. The whole company drank this toast upstanding. Shortly afterward the Empress Augusta gave the signal to quit the table, and the band struck up the Russian National Hymn, with a view to place on a par the compliment paid to each of the Emperors. Among the guests were to be noticed the Duke of Manchester, Major Gen. Walker, Counts Kotosoff, Bellegard, and Pejacewitch, Lord Strathnairn, Major Goldsworthy, Capt. Russell, and several Russian officers of note.

The guests dispersed at 5½, and at 7 o'clock the Corps Diplomatique, headed by its *doyen*, went in state to pay its respects to his Austrian Majesty at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. The Ambassadors will wait upon the Czar, at his palace under the Linden, to-morrow (Sunday) at noon, for a similar purpose. These are the only ceremonies, excepting the entertainment to-morrow evening at the Crown Prince's palace, in which the diplomatic body will take part, although the members of the various Embassies have invitations to participate in all the festivities."

On Sept. 8 the same correspondent writes: "The party at the Castle invited to witness the illuminations and to hear the monster concert and grand tattoo was a small one, and yet gave us an historical assemblage, every name of which well-nigh is inscribed upon the roll of fame. It was not until long past the hour of invitation that all were assembled, for the approaches to the Castle were so thronged that the carriages had to be forced through to their destination by mounted policemen. The Schlossplatz was fenced round by a hedge of soldiers and a trellis-work of lamps. Within this luminous inclosure were stationed twenty-seven military bands, which had marched to the spot, bearing torches, from the statue of Frederick the Great, and which were arranged in the form of a hollow square—1,152 musicians in all. Saro, the conductor of American renown, was perched upon a high crimson tribune, in the centre of the Schlossplatz, and led the huge orchestra with a wand tipped with flame. The twenty-seven band-masters were posted each in front of his band, and followed Saro's movements with unerring touch. The concert opened with the Austrian Hymn, and was remarkably good, terminating, as at the banquet, with the Russian Hymn, after which the whole force performed a grand tattoo, ending with prayer.

As the 'Gebet' commenced, the Museum opposite the Castle began to glow with dusky red brilliance; and from the roof of the Schloss a powerful electric light shot out over the seething Platz, showing to those who were standing at the Castle windows every lineament of the hundreds of thousands of spectators crammed together in the Lustgarten. Many people were crushed, and some were badly injured with burns from the blazing torches which the soldiers, not being able to penetrate the crowd by fair means, thrust into the faces of the people."

A BOY TORTURER.

Singular Case in Boston—A Mere Child Pleads Guilty to Mutilating Other Children.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 21.

In our morning issue Friday brief mention was made of the arrest of Jesse Pomeroy, fourteen years of age, on a charge of mutilating Robert Gould, a boy of five years. Pomeroy enticed the other boy away from home on Tuesday afternoon, and by threats compelled him to go with him to an obscure place on the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, where he made Robert strip himself of his clothing, when Pomroy tied him to a telegraph pole and cut him with a knife about the head. Soon after the arrest was made, Harry Austin, another youth, residing in South Boston, was brought to the Station-house, and identified Pomeroy as the party who stripped him on the 4th of August and inflicted three wounds in his back and one in his groin. These disclosures led the officers to suppose that Pomeroy had committed the assaults in Chelsea, Somerville and Charlestown, which had so excited the people of those cities on account of the brutality exhibited, and learning that until within a few weeks he had lived in the latter city, the suspicions of the officers were strengthened. Several weeks ago two boys in Chelsea were found in an outhouse on Powder Horn Hill, in a nude condition, and tied by the hands to a beam above. Their bodies were badly lacerated by the lash of a whip, which had been used by a third party several years their senior, whom they described to the police. Public indignation was aroused, and a reward of $1,000 was offered by the City of Chelsea for the apprehension of the villain. No less than seventeen different boys were arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime, but were discharged. Although the Chelsea affair soon repeated itself in Charlestown and Chelsea, no clue was found by which the perpetrator could be caught. When the news of Pomeroy's arrest was received, City Marshal Drury, of Chelsea, in company with the boys, came to this city. Pomeroy was brought from his cell at the Tombs, and no sooner had he stepped into the prison office than little Johnny Balch, seven years of age, exclaimed, "that's the boy who cut me!" and appeared to be overjoyed at his discovery.

Other boys also identified Pomeroy, who subsequently confessed to having been the author of numerous outrages. He said he was very sorry for what he had done, and could not tell what prompted him to do it. He has always borne a good reputation as a quiet and peaceful boy. In a number of instances he has cut small holes under each of the eyes of several boys' faces, which leaves them disfigured for life, while in other cases he stabbed them in the thighs and other portions of the body. He seemed to delight in torturing his victims, and taken altogether his case is one of the most remarkable on record.

The case was heard before Judge Forsaith yesterday afternoon. The complaint charged Pomeroy with an assault with a knife on John Balch, seven years of age, at Chelsea, on the 22d of July; Tracy D. Haven, seven years of age, at Chelsea, on the 22d of July; Henry Austin, eight years of age, at South Boston, on the 5th of September; Joseph Kennedy, seven years of age, at South Boston, on the 11th of September; Charles J. Gould, five years of age, at South Boston, on the 17th of September; and George A. Pratt, seven years of age, at South Boston, on the 17th of August. To all these allegations the defendant pleaded guilty, and he admitted that all the statements made by the boys in reference to the assaults were true.

The mother of Pomeroy, who resides at No. 312 Broadway, South Boston, stated that Jesse was a very dutiful and obedient son, and she never had reason to suspect the tendencies which had been developed in him. His deportment at the Bigelow School was excellent, and he stood well in his class. He was twelve years old in November last, and she had no reason to suppose that anything was wrong about him. Judge Forsaith, after a consultation as to the place for Pomeroy's confinement, where he would be the least liable to contaminate other boys, decided to send him to the House of Reformation during minority, and he was conveyed to Deer Island last evening. A large number of interested parties were in attendance during the trial, and much sympathy was manifested for Mrs. Pomeroy, who was deeply affected at being obliged to part with her boy. Young Pomeroy, for the first time since his arrest, seemed to comprehend the situation, and wept bitterly. His only explanation of his singular conduct is that he could not help it, and it is very generally conceded that he is mentally deficient.

PAYING OLD DEBTS.

The Difficulties of Honest Audit—An Illustration of How Bills Are Cooked—How the Money of the Tax-Payer is Being Cared For.

In the settlement of the old claims of the City, contracted during the reign of the Ring, much difficulty has been experienced, and considerable patience required to ferret out the facts connected with most of them—facts which in the end have resulted in large reductions in bills that were palpably fraudulent. These difficulties were not a little increased by the fact that officials who could give information are no longer connected with the Departments, and those who remain are quite unwilling to communicate what they ought to know. Item by item facts have been obtained, frequently at long intervals, and from widely different sources, until a clear statement could be put together, upon which the examiners appointed could make their reports.

The bill of Byrnes & Coppers, presented to the Board of Audit, may be cited as a sample, since the claimants themselves have brought their case before the public by applying to Judge Leonard for a mandamus, on the ground that the Board of Supervisors had already audited their bill, and directed the Controller to pay it. The bill was for plumbing, gas-fitting, materials and labor, alleged to have been furnished and performed in the Hall of Records; bill dated January, 1871; in amount, $3,572 18.

No one at present in that building could throw any light upon the subject. The claimants themselves, when called upon to point out the work done, were by no means clear in their statements, and claimed as items charged in their bill, plumbing and gas-fitting that "experts" pronounced to have been put there years before; and other portions of plumbing claimed by them were clearly proven to have been furnished by another party at a later date. Articles were charged for that could not be found, if ever furnished. Of 682 feet of gas-pipe charged only 167 feet could be found; 1,862 pounds lead pipe charged, only 380 pounds found; 215 pounds solder charged, only 15 pounds accounted for. Two Fraser's Pumps are charged; only one was found. One hundred and thirty-five days' labor of gas-fitter and helper are charged for, while five days is adjudged ample time for the work performed, and 126 days for plumber and helper charged, and seven days' labor would be sufficient for the work actually done. Had all the materials been furnished that are charged for, twenty days' labor would suffice to put them in place. The wages of the gas-fitters and plumbers are charged at $7 50 per day, while $6 50 per day was the outside price for first-class workmen at the time. All the materials are charged for at 25 to 100, and even 250 per cent advance on prices charged by first-class plumbers and gas-fitters.

After allowing for every item charged that could not be clearly shown to have been already in the building or placed there by other parties at a later date, and at full rates for both materials and labor, the examiners recommend what they believe a liberal allowance, viz.: $296 80 for the whole bill, amounting to $3,572 18.

Upon affidavit of examiners setting forth these facts in detail, the mandamus was denied by Judge Leonard.

It is because there are bills of this character, and their character ascertained only by patient investigation that the Controller declines paying bills until they are carefully scrutinized. While some honest claimants may have their patience tried by waiting, the tax-payers of New-York cannot but sustain the Controller, for while "making haste slowly," he is saving millions of dollars to the City.

Will of the Late Bishop Eastburn—Public Bequests.

From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 20.

The will of the late Rev. Manton Eastburn, Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, dated May 2, 1872, was filed in the Probate Office yesterday. After bequeathing all his personal property and real estate to his wife, the following bequests are made: The trust fund left by Charles Morgan, of New-York, for charitable purposes, consisting of twenty-eight shares Union National Bank of Boston and other securities, amounting in all to upward of $20,000, is bequeathed to the Protestant Episcopal Church for the furtherance of missions in the Diocese of Massachusetts; to the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge all his theological library; to the Columbia College, of New-York, all his classical library. Upon the decease of Mrs. Eastburn, the estate No. 180 Tremont-street goes to the American Bible Society of New-York City, and the personal estate to the trustees of the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School, the income to be applied to the uses of the school. The executors are Messrs. Edward S. Rand, Samuel I. Dana and Rev. Theodore W. Snow.

Smothering an United States Deputy Marshal.

The steam-boat Pleasant Valley, of the Fort Lee route, was seized yesterday at 1 o'clock, by a United States Deputy Marshal, on an attachment for a small debt for supplies, and one Patrick Farrell was placed in charge as keeper, armed with all the authority of a Marshal. At 2 o'clock, the hour for the boat to start on its regular trip, Farrell was induced to go below. Here he was clapped in a bunker, blankets were piled over it, and, by "battening down," the crew nearly succeeded in smothering the imprisoned keeper and his protests too. The boat was then cut loose and proceeded on her way. On her return the irate Irishman was liberated. He made a bee-line for Commissioner Osborn's office, and caused the arrest of the Captain, Mr. Leary, who was brought before the Commissioner. Leary pleaded utter ignorance of the blanketing operation, and, at the solicitation of the President of the Steam-boat Company, was released. Commissioner Osborn, however, said that if he finds on examination that the Captain was a party to Farrell's misfortunes, he will hold him to answer.

Fire in East Twenty-Sixth Street—Loss Estimated at $15,000.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the rear portion of the third floor of the building Nos. 218 and 220 East Twenty-sixth-street, occupied by Kranitch, Bach & Co. as a piano-forte factory. The flames appeared to have originated in or about the drying room, and owing to the combustible nature of the materials in the vicinity spread with great rapidity. Before the firemen could succeed in extinguishing the fire the third floor was burned out, and the lower portion of the building flooded with water.

The second and third floors are occupied by Kranitch, Bach & Co., whose loss is estimated at $10,000; insured for $8,000 in various companies. The first floor is occupied by John Bachean, tin-roofer, who also owns the building. Damage to stock, building, &c., $5,000; fully insured.

Personal.

Emilio Benard, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, and Jas. Figgins, member of Parliament, England, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Walter Williams, Member of Parliament, England, is at the Brevoort House. Gov. E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. William Myers, of the United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel; Gen. James M. Scovel, of New-Jersey, is at the Glenham Hotel; Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Lieut.-Gov. J. L. Marye, Jr., of Virginia; Judge D. G. Fowle, of North Carolina, and Col. C. K. Holliday, of Kansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Capt. Wadsworth, of the United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel. Col. Henry Taylor, of Savannah; Col. William Chambers, of New-Orleans, and Hon. William Forbes, of England, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. John O. Evans, of Washington, and C. D. Myers, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M., Sept. 21. Barometer—Mean, 29.931 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Sept. 21, 30.096 inches; minimum at 4 P. M., Sept. 19, 29.684 inches; range, .412 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 60.6°; maximum at 4 P. M., Sept. 18, 73.0°; minimum at 4 A. M., Sept. 21, 50.2°; range, 22.8°. Remarks—Sept. 15, rain from 7½ P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .13 inch; Sept. 16, rain from 0 hours A. M. to 7½ A. M., amount of water, .09 inch; Sept. 19, rain from 7:20 A. M. to 11.10 A. M., amount of water, .25 inch; total amount of water for week, .47 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,209 miles.

Chills and Fever.

The Magic Cure—safe, immediate, sure; no quinine; not cathartic. Price $1. No. 96 Liberty-st.—*Advertisement.*

Stings of Insects

Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD'S new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 630 and 934 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

Important Removal

of the

RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

OF BROADWAY AND 9TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE,

on

BROADWAY, 5TH-AV. AND 22D-ST.,

on

MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1872.

—*Advertisement.*

No Mother Has Discharged Her Duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers, try it now.

No Cure, No Pay!

Contracts are made for clearing hotels, private houses, steamers, &c., from all kinds of vermin, viz.: bedbugs, roaches, &c. E. ISAACSEN, Office, No. 38 Fulton-st., New-York, Under United States Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Steinway's, Waters' and Chickering's Pianos to let. Monthly instalments received for same. Great bargains for cash at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

A Bottle of "Chevalier's Life for the HAIR," used now, will restore your gray hair and keep it healthy and beautiful all Winter.

Furniture, Upholstery and Curtain Decorations at a great reduction in prices, at WM. H. LEE'S, No. 277 Canal-st., and 199 and 201 Fulton-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWN—ANDERTON.—At St. James' Episcopal Church, Fordham, on Thursday, Sept. 19, by Rev. Mylton Maury, GEORGE Y. BROWN, of Bergen Point, N. J., to ADA LOUISE, daughter of Ralph L. Anderton, Esq., of Fordham.

DIED.

BOYD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 19, EMMA ALICE, only child of George M. and Emily E. Boyd, aged 1 year, 7 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 22d inst., from their residence, No. 63 West 38th-st., at 1 o'clock.

CLOSE.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, at the residence of her brother-in-law Jonathan A. Close, Greenwich, Conn., ELIZABETH, widow of William Close, of this City, in her 72d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the above place, on Monday, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, in Greenwich, on the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New-York. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Monday afternoon.

DUCHAMP.—Of pleuro-pneumonia, VIRGINIA DUCHAMP, on Friday, 20th September, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles Coudert, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 23d inst., at South Orange. Services at the chapel Seton Hall, on the arrival of the 9:10 o'clock train, from the foot of Barclay-st. Carriages will be in waiting at South Orange Depot.

HAMILTON.—At Fairmount, West Farms, Friday, 20th inst., MARY A., daughter of Alexander J. and Delia A. Hamilton, aged 2 years, 1 month, 25 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 30th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her parents. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9¼ A. M.

KILGOUR.—Friday morning, Sept. 20, MARY E., wife of George C. Kilgour.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 22, 1872, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father-in-law, David Kilgour, Jr., No. 14 Grove-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Broadway cars from Williamsburg Ferry, Greene and Gates av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

MACDUFF.—At Riverhead, Long Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 18, of hemorrhage of the lungs, JAMES MACDUFF, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Washington-av., Tremont, Westchester County, on Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock.

MILLER.—At Vichy, France, on Sept. 19, CAROLINE T., wife of George N. Miller, of this City, and daughter of the late Caleb Loring, of Boston.

McCAFFERTY.—On Saturday, 21st inst., CHARLES McCAFFERTY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 230 Bowery, on Monday, 23d inst., at 9½ A. M. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

OGDEN.—At Highlands, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 20, after a short illness, Mrs. HARRIET OGDEN, aged 93 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Gilbert Giles, No. 110 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PLUMMER.—At Asheville, N. C., on the 18th inst., WILLIAM G. PLUMMER, aged 45 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Main-st., Orange, N. J., on Monday 23d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9 and 10 A. M.

REMSEN.—On Saturday Sept. 21, WILLIAM R. REMSEN, second son of Henry R. Remsen.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHIVES.—On the 20th of September, 1872, at No. 1,002 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, WILLIAM SHIVES, late of Peterhead, Scotland, aged 38 years, 1 month and 9 days.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245 F and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at 2 P. M., on Sunday, 22d inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

PROF. LISTER, (REAL) ASTROLOGER, from Boston, where he was located twenty-six years, can be consulted at No. 74 Lexington-av., near 26th-st.; time of birth wanted. For further information please call or send for a circular.

BETHESDA WATER CURES ALL KIDney, liver and bladder diseases. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 2 West Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THIRD GRAND RALLY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 8 o'clock,

at

COOPER INSTITUTE.

To be addressed by

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT

and

Hon. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

This is the third of a series of Republican meetings, to be held at Cooper Institute every Wednesday evening during the campaign.

Ladies cordially invited.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING WILL be held at the Cooper Union MONDAY, Sept. 23, at 8 P. M., under the direction of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, for the purpose of consolidating into one determined effort all the reform organizations and friends of reform of this City, to devise and consummate measures for the reform of our Municipal affairs. Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, Hon. EDWARD SALOMON, WM. C. BRYANT, Hon. CLARKSON N. POTTER, DORMAN B. EATON and others have been engaged to speak. All the friends of the cause are invited to be present.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. F. HAVEMEYER,	C. E. DETMOLD,
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W. H. NEILSON, President, } Ex-officio.
H. N. BEERS, Secretary, }

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Public meeting MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton sts.

Addresses by Gen. WM. HENRY ANTHON, Hon. BENJ. K. PHELPS, and others.

Front seats reserved for ladies. All young men in the district invited to join. Enrollment from 7 till 8 o'clock. R. M. COLLARD, President.

WILLIAM D. GREEN, } Secretaries.
SAMUEL DUNLAP, }

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eleventh Assembly District will meet at Republican Hall, Broadway and 23d-st., MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 7½ o'clock.

All residents of the district, without respect to party, favoring the re-election are invited to enroll themselves. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, President.

A. C. BRUNDAGE, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC PAPER FOR GRANT.

Read the NEW-YORK ERA, out on SUNDAY and TUESDAY MORNINGS. For sale by newsmen and at No. 9 Spruce-st. Eight pages and forty columns, only 3 cents.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS,

Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, W. B. COBB, 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

NEW-YORK DENTAL INSTITUTE.—Dr. WAIT & SON extract teeth, under pure, fresh gas at $1 first and 50 cents each additional tooth. Teeth inserted and filled on the best terms. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

OPEN-WORK BANNERS, PARADE banners, transparencies, flags, portraits, &c., at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. USSMAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, Piles, Impotence, diseases of the Generative Organs, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music.—Seats free. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. This Church is convenient to most of the hotels, and strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rector Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. In the absence of the Rector, Rev. R. H. ORR will officiate.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FIFTEENTH ANniversary of the Fulton-street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting will be held (D. V.) MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872, in the old North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts.

A NOTICE.—MISS BEWEY'S FUNERAL sermon will be preached, the occasion for the Coroner's inquest stated, and the application for it justified, by Rev. CHAS. B. SMITH, in No. 36 Waverley-place Church, SUNDAY EVENING, (D. V.)

APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF BROADway and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FOSTER lectures in a trance at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 12 M. Conferences at 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 23d-st.—Service of Song, followed by a short address by Rev. R. H. ORR, of County Tyrone, Ireland.

A HALL FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICE to let; light, well ventilated, and on first floor. Apply to J. ORTGIES, No. 82 5th-av.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Until the repairs of the Church edifice are completed, this Church will worship in the MORNING in the Chapel, and in the EVENING in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the south side of 34th-st., west of Broadway.

CHRIST'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D.D., Rector.

SUNDAY, Sept. 22,

Morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.

Strangers are welcome to all services in this Church, and care will be taken that they be courteously received.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 P. M.

COME TO THE TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. J. S. HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching EVERY LORD'S DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on the second Sunday of the month, when the second service will be in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. until further notice. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. JOHN WEISS, of Watertown, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 22.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., on SABBATH, Sept 22; MORNING 10½, and EVENING 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Canal.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av., Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.; Sabbath School at 2 o'clock, P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *The Scientific Test of Prayer.*

LAWLESSNESS A SIGN OF THE END.—Preaching on this subject by Rev. C. D. G. BRIGHAM, Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. All are invited.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NOTICE.—REGULAR PREACHING AT THE Colgate Mission, No. 332 East 20th-st., every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. W. O. P. RHOADES. The public are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M., 2 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PROF. O. CONE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 22; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free: public cordially invited.

REV. S. J. STEWART WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING, Sept. 22, in the Seventh-avenue U. P. Church, between 12th and 13th sts., and in the AFTERNOON, in the West Twenty-fifth-street U. P. Church, east of 7th-av. Exercises will commence at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL preach in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Rutgers College Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers heartily welcome.

REV. DR. OSGOOD, LATE OF CHURCH of the Messiah, New-York, will preach SUNDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., in the Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn, Gates-av., below Franklin-av.: by Greene-avenue cars from Fulton Ferry.

REV. W. C. DAWSON, OF LOUISVILLE, Ky., having accepted a call from the Christian Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, will commence his services on LORD'S DAY, Sept. 22. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. J. L. HODGE, D. D., WILL preach SUNDAY in the Mariners' Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Henry sts. Services, MORNING 10½, EVENING 7½. Sunday-school 2 P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. MR. PENDLETON WILL PREACH in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; in the EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

REV. W. T. EGBERT WILL BEGIN HIS labors at the Wainright Memorial Church, corner 11th-st. and Waverley-place, and preach his salutatory sermon at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, Sept. 22.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's M. E. Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Services on SUNDAY as follows: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany, second celebration (choral) and sermon; 7½ P. M., Evening Prayer (choral) and sermon. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. EWER, having returned from Europe, will preach at the 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. services. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION, University, Washington-square.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by the Pastor, S. S. SNOW. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of the Cleansing of the Sanctuary of God*—Dan. viii., 13, 14.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner 53d-st.—Right Rev. Bishop QUINTARD, of Tennessee, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service, with sermon, at 4 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer-meeting 6 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 185th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. W. R. CARROLL, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 2½. Subject for Sunday morning, *The Business of Life.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. for deaf mutes. Evening prayer at 5. Free seats.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. FOSS on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove.—Sunday evening services resumed Sept. 22. Services, A. M. 10½; AFTERNOON, 2½; EVENING 7½.

THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st., is now open for divine service and sermon every SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock, except the first Sunday of the month, when there is evening service at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach SUNDAY next, the 22d inst.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BOOTH, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, 22d inst. Services at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 8th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, by Rev. JOHN KAY, of Paisley, Scotland. Strangers welcome.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, the 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	West. Union Tel..	69¾	1600	Erie Railway.....	50
100	do............	69⅝	1000	do............	50⅛
700	do............	69½	500	do............	50¼
300	do.........s3.	69⅝	600	do............	50⅛
400	do............	69½	200	do............	50⅜
100	N.Y.C. & Hud..c.	93⅝	800	do............	50⅛
400	do..........c.	93⅝	400	do............	50⅝
1700	do............	93¾	300	do............	50½
200	Pacific Mail.......	69½	300	do............	50⅛
300	do.........s3.	69½	500	do..........c.	50¼
100	do............	69⅝	300	do............	50
700	do............	69¾	300	do............	49⅞
300	do............	69½	200	do............	49⅞
400	do.........s3.	69	500	North-western....	72⅛
700	Ohio & Miss......	43⅛	300	do............	72⅛
100	do............	43⅛	500	do............	72¼
400	Union Pacific.....	39	700	do.........b3.	72⅛
100	do.........s3.	39	1100	do............	72¼
100	do............	39⅛	1000	do..........c.	72¼
100	do..........c.	39⅛	800	do............	72⅜
200	do.........s3.	39	500	do..........c.	72⅜
200	do............	39⅛	500	do............	72⅛
100	do.........b3.	39⅛	700	do............	72⅛
200	Rock Island.......	110⅛	200	do.........b3.	72⅛
100	Lake S. & M. So..	88⅞	200	C., C. & I. C.......	36
800	do............	88⅝	100	do.........b3.	36
100	do..........c.	88⅝	100	do............	36⅛
400	do............	88½	900	do............	36
200	do..........c.	88⅝	600	do............	35⅞
200	do............	88⅝	200	do.........b3.	35⅞
100	do.........s3.	88⅝	200	do............	35⅝
400	do............	88⅝	100	do............	35⅝
700	Panama............	129			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114⅝	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......s3.	113⅝
1,000	do......small	114	10,000	do.........b3.	114
8,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	114⅛	10,000	do............	113⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new............	113⅝	7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	N. C. 6s, old....	33	20	Bk. of Com'nw'lth.	86
2,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d..	98	25	Am. Exchange Bk.	114
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	99⅜	100	Canton Co.......	91
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st...	88	100	do..bet. call.	92⅛
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G...	80⅜	100	Quick. M..b. c., c.	43⅛
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	94½	300	Quick. Pf.....b. c.	54⅛
3,000	T. & W., S.L.D.	88⅜	200	Erie Railway Pf.	70
5,000	N.J.C. 1st, new.	102⅛	100	Union Pacific R..	39⅛
1,000	Mich. So. 2d....	98	300	do..bet. call.	39⅛
3,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st.	92	500	do............	39
500	W. U. Tel.....b. c.	69⅜	100	do.........s3.	38⅞
700	do............	69⅛	400	do.........b3.	38⅞
200	do..........c.	69⅛	400	do............	38⅞
15	Adams Express...	91	400	do.........b3.	38⅞
150	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	68	100	do.........b3.	39
200	U. S. Ex..bet.call.	79	100	Chi. & N. W.......	72⅛
50	Wells-F. Ex..b. c.	79	10	do............	73
200	Harlem R....b. c.	113	200	do...b. c.. s3.	72⅛
100	Pacific M. S. S.Co.	69⅜	100	do..........c.	72⅛
5300	do..b. c., s3.	69	200	do.........b3.	72⅛
300	do............	69⅛	300	do............	72⅛
100	do.........b3.	69⅛	500	do.........s3.	72⅛
1100	do............	69	100	do............	72⅛
100	do.........s3.	69	200	do.........b3.	72⅛
300	do............	68⅞	400	do............	72⅛
1200	do............	69	200	do.........b3.	72⅛
900	do............	68⅞	200	do.........b3.	72⅛
200	do.........s3.	68⅞	800	do............	72⅛
600	do............	68⅞	200	L.S. & M.S..b.c.,c.	88⅝
500	do............	68⅞	2000	do............	88⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud....	93½	100	do.........b3.	88⅝
100	do..bet. call.	93½	100	do............	88⅝
200	do............	93⅝	1100	do............	88⅝
200	do............	93½	400	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	109⅝
100	do..........c.	93½	100	do............	109⅝
1400	do............	93⅝	100	Cl. & P. Gd...b. c.	89
100	do.........b3.	93¾	20	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	89⅛
200	do.........s3.	93⅝	30	C., C., C. & I..b. c.	89⅛
100	Panama R....b. c.	129	100	New-Jersey Cen..	103⅛
100	do............	130	30	do............	103⅝
100	Erie R...bet. call.	49½	130	do............	103⅛
100	do..........c.	49½	100	Bos.,H. & E..b. c.	6⅜
100	do............	49⅝	200	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	55
100	do............	49⅝	300	Del., Lack. & W..	98⅛
100	do............	50	10	do............	98⅛
900	do............	50⅛	300	do............	98⅜
800	do............	50⅜	600	do..bet. call.	98⅜
200	do..........c.	50½	81	Morris & Essex...	92
400	do............	50⅜	100	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	43
700	do............	50½	200	do.........s3.	43
600	do............	50⅝	700	do.........b3.	43
100	do............	50⅞	200	do............	43
100	do..........c.	51	100	do..........c.	43
200	do............	50¾	100	do............	43⅛
200	do..........c.	51	100	Miss., Kan. & T...	41
500	do............	50⅞	100	C.,C. & I.C.,b.c.,s3.	35⅞
1600	do............	51			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$15,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅝	$3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	107⅜
10,000	do............	113⅝	10,000	U. S. 6s, Currency..........	112⅛
10,000	do.........s3.	113⅛			
10,000	do.........s3.	113⅝			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200	Western Union...	69⅜	200	Ohio and Miss.b3.	42⅝
800	do............	69⅛	100	do............	43
100	do.........s3.	69⅛	100	do............	42⅞
700	do............	69⅛	50	Lake Shore........	88¼
500	do............	69	200	do............	88⅛
200	do.........s3.	69	200	do............	88⅜
200	Wells,Fargo Ex..	80	100	do............	88⅛
200	Pacific Mail....s3.	68¾	200	do............	88⅜
300	do............	68⅞	200	do............	88⅛
100	do............	68⅞	1600	do............	88⅛
200	do.........s3.	68⅞	100	do.........b3.	88¼
100	do..........c.	68⅝	100	do.........s3.	88¼
100	do............	68⅝	500	do............	88⅛
200	do.........s3.	68½	600	do............	88⅛
400	do............	68½	100	Rock Island.......	109⅜
100	Erie Railroad.....	50⅜	300	do............	109⅛
100	do..........c.	50⅜	200	do.........b3.	109⅜
500	N. Y. C. & Hud...	93⅝	100	do..........c.	109⅜
200	do.........b3.	93⅝	300	North-western....	72⅛
20	do............	94⅛	200	do.........s3.	72⅛
200	do............	93⅛	600	do............	72⅛
200	do............	93⅛	500	do............	72
800	C., C. & I. C.......	35⅛	1200	do............	71⅞
300	do.........s3.	35½	100	do.........b60.	72¾
600	do............	35½	300	do............	71⅞
100	do............	35⅛	900	do............	71⅜
1200	Union Pacific....	38⅞	200	Kansas & Texas..	41⅛
500	do.........s3.	38⅜			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

5000	T. & W. Eq't.b.c.	87	2000	L.S.&M.So.R.b.c.	88¼
100	Canton Co..........	92	100	Panama R.....b3.	130
100	do.........s3.	93	500	Un. Pac. R...b. c.	38⅝
100	Con. Coal..........	41	1500	do............	38¾
5	Adams Ex..........	92	400	do.........s3.	38⅜
40	Am. M. Un. Ex...	68½	15	Ill. Central R....	129½
300	U. S. Express.....	79	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.Gt.	89⅛
50	do............	79⅛	800	Chi. & N.W. R.b.c.	71⅞
200	W. U. Tel..b.c.b3.	69⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	89
400	do............	69⅛	70	C., C., C. & I. R....	89⅛
100	do.........s3.	69	275	do............	89⅛
200	do............	69	220	N. J. Central R...	102
100	do.........b3.	69⅛	5	do............	102⅜
1700	do............	69⅛	8	do............	102⅜
200	do............	69⅛	10	Chi. & R. I. R....	110⅛
100	Pac. Mail S.Co.b.c.	68⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R....	54⅜
200	do............	68⅝	100	Del., L. & W. R....	99
100	Erie Railroad.....	50⅛	400	do............	98⅜
200	do..bet. call.	50⅛	100	Tol.. Wab. & W. R.	70
200	do............	50⅜	30	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	94⅛
100	do............	50⅜	50	Chi. & Alton R....	112
400	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	93⅛	200	H. & St. Jos. R....	32
100	do............	93⅛	300	O. & Miss R.b.c.	43
200	Harlem Railroad..	114	600	do............	42⅞

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

1300	Western Union..	69⅛	400	Harlem Railroad..	114
200	do............	69⅜	500	Union Pacific....	38⅝
200	do.........b3.	69⅛	200	do............	38⅜
1000	do............	69⅛	500	do.........s3.	38⅜
600	Erie Railroad.....	50⅛	100	do............	38⅜
200	Pacific Mail.......	68⅝	100	do............	38⅜
100	do............	68⅝	100	St. Paul Pf.......	75⅛
100	do............	68⅛	300	North-western....	72
300	do............	69	100	do............	71⅞
300	do.........b3.	69	100	do............	72
1500	do............	68⅞	1400	do............	72⅛
200	do............	69	1200	do............	72⅜
400	do............	68⅞	200	do.........b3.	72⅛
1600	do............	68⅞	100	do............	72⅛
100	do.........b3.	68⅞	500	do............	72⅜
200	do.........b3.	68⅞	100	do.........s3.	72⅛
800	do............	68⅞	200	do............	72⅛
200	Lake Shore....b3.	88⅜	200	Rock Island.......	109⅜
200	do.........b30.	88⅜	100	do............	109⅜
100	do............	88⅜	100	do............	109⅞
1000	do............	88⅜	400	do............	110
200	do.........b3.	88⅝	300	do............	110⅛
1700	do............	88⅜	300	do............	110⅛
400	N. Y. C. & Hud...	93⅛	100	St. Paul............	54¾
200	do............	93⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.......	43
100	do.........b3.	93¾	200	do.........b3.	43⅛
100	do............	93¾	300	do............	43⅛
200	do............	93⅞	100	C., C. & I. C......	35⅜
400	do............	94	100	do............	35⅞
600	do............	94⅛	700	do............	36
1100	do............	94⅛	700	do.........b3.	36
700	do............	94⅛	100	do.........b3.	36⅛
300	do............	94			

SATURDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

The Money excitement of the week was not without very decided influence on the Bank return. The stringency was, of course, made the more severe by the Gold Corner and Greenback lock-up of the Gould-Smith party, and the consequence is the withdrawal from Bank Averages of $3,638,000 Greenback Notes, while the Gold average has gone down $387,000. The general line of Deposits shows the large liquidation of $8,418,000, and the Loans run off $3,805,000. The Lawful Money strength of the Banks is less by $1,981,000 than on last Monday, which leaves the present average a little below the line of twenty-five per cent. to Deposits and Circulation—about $331,000. The Stock Exchange anticipated an unfavorable average, and when the statement was reported this Afternoon, it had little or no effect on Stocks. Gold closed ⅜ ₩ cent. lower than on Friday.

Money worked easy today at 7 ₩ cent. Interest on call, and the Cash Gold in the Gold Room was quite abundant, and a small interest was paid to carry balances over to Monday.

The Foreign Exchanges were quiet after the European mails closed in the morning. The rates on London were lower, both for sight and 60 days. A lot of £200,000 of 60 days was offering on the Street at 107½ ₩ cent., made by one of the leading drawers, supposed to be loaned on Stocks, which reduced the rate for Short sight to 108½@108½ ₩ cent.

The Stock Exchange was not so active as on Thursday and Friday, and the amount of business done not so large. The speculation in the Railroads, &c., at 3 o'clock P. M., closed as follows, as compared with Friday night, the ultimate variations of the market being slight, but the feeling strong:

Closing Quotations—SEPT. 21.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s........	111½	111
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	114⅛	114
American Gold..............	114	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days.....	107⅞	107½
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	93⅞	94
Chicago and Rock Island....	109⅞	110⅛
North-west Common.........	72	72⅛
Pacific Mail................	69⅛	68⅞
St. Paul Preferred..........	75⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Common............	54⅞	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi.........	42⅞	43⅛
Western Union Telegraph....	69⅛	69⅛
Erie.......................	51	50⅛
Union Pacific...............	39⅛	38⅜
Lake Shore..................	88⅜	88⅛
C., Chicago and Ind. Central.	35⅛	36⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21.

Gold receipts..............	$757,599 92
Gold payments..............	124,738 91
Gold balance..............	54,184,679 20
Currency receipts..........	367,271 00
Currency payments.........	206,305 77
Currency balance..........	16,558,626 04
Customs...................	436,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old................	98⅜	98¾
City 6s, New...............	101½	101⅝
Camden & Amboy............	124⅛	124½
Pennsylvania Central.......	57⅝	57¾
Reading....................	113¼	113½
Lehigh Valley..............	58¼	58½
Catawissa Preferred........		44
Philadelphia and Erie......	26⅛	26¾
Northern Central...........	38½	39
Lehigh Navigation..........	39	39½
Lehigh Gold Loan...........	92¾	93

The Cotton receipts at all the ports for last week were 51,000 bales, as against 20,000 bales same week last year. The Crop year dates from Sept. 1. The whole receipts thus far amount to 97,500 bales, against 42,500 bales last year. The Exports to Foreign markets are 24,500 bales, against 29,900 bales last year. The estimate of the new Crop by Mr. Easton, of the Cotton Exchange, based on the latest reports from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, is 8,605,000 bales. This is, of course, subject to revision by later reports from the Bureau of the damage to the crop by insects, stormy weather, &c., and on the other hand by fine picking weather. In our own New-York market prices have declined in the last week ⅛c. on the pound. The receipts by rail and coast steamers amount to 13,250 bales.

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,820,728.

Virginia State Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is well known that a large amount of bonds of the State of Virginia have been sold in this market the last four or five years past, and from the coupons due in July the bankers who pay them deduct two dollars from each coupon, which is equal to five or six per cent.

Now, if this State can retain $2 on each coupon, what prevents them from taking all the coupons? It can be done on the same principle.

It will be well for persons to know, who are making investments in these bonds, as they are constantly coming into this market, what they are to expect if they purchase these Virginia securities. And this is not the only swindle this State has practiced. Some years, five or six, previous to 1870, they did not pay interest on their bonds, and in the year 1870 they passed a law to give new bonds, bearing six per cent interest, for two-thirds of the amount of the bonds. When these coupons became due in July, 1871, they declined paying. After they passed a law that to pay two-thirds of these coupons, they decline to receive the coupons for taxes, when the coupons state that they shall be received for all State taxes, and what makes it still more aggravating, when the coupons became due in July, 1871, there were funds in the treasury of the State, to pay all the coupons then due. Can it be possible that all the best blood of that State, the Washingtons, Jeffersons and Marshalls, has been squelched out by secessionism?

From the facts above stated, it would seem the glory of the Old Dominion has departed.

JUSTICE.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 21.

By Judge Leonard.

The People ex rel. *vs.* James H. Ingersoll et al.; bail approved.

Benjamin L. Johnson *vs.* Thomas R. Greene; motion denied with $10 costs.

Mary D. Bryan *vs.* Daniel A. Baldwin; defendant may have a stay upon filing the undertaking and the justification of the sureties, if excepted to, on notice of two days, and payment of $10 costs of opposing the motion.

Lehman *vs.* Henniston; injunction dissolved with $10 costs to defendant.

James Chambers *vs.* Joseph Page; attachment vacated; no costs.

Dennis Harrigan *vs.* William Cheasley; motion granted on payment of $10, costs of motion, judgment to stand as security.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 21—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 91⅜; 10-40s, 87½; New 5s, 89⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 38⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American Securities quiet and steady; quotations unchanged.

PARIS, Sept. 21—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened heavy; Middling Upland, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn, 29s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed easier. Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.@9⅞d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady. Provisions—Beef, 66s. ₩ tierce for new Prime Mess. Produce—Tallow, 44s. ₩ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 17¼d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Bacon, 37s. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 45s. 6d.@46s. ₩ cwt.

Bankruptcy Business for the Week.

The following adjudications in cases of involuntary bankruptcy were made during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 21, in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy: Mary McAudrews, American Seal Lock Company, Bernard Pollak, Charles B. Pollak, Helene Rosenbluth, John A. Kohl, Charles Witzel, Edward Donnellan, Patrick Keogh, Michael S. Keogh, Sylvester R. Keogh, Edward J. Emmons, Decher C. Wickham, Oscar D. Wickham, Nathan Bach, Godfrey Roller. Voluntary petitions were filed by Daniel P. Smock and John R. Hunt.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 2 o'clock of the 20th day of September, 1872, for all the work on the Fourth-avenue Improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, excavation, tunnels, walls, bridges, &c.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, on and after which time the Engineers will be present to make explanations.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 323 6th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. American watches, sterling silver and finest silver-plated ware. French and American clocks, fine selections, at very low prices.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK, NO. 5,141, MARGARET Reinhardt, with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank. No. 4 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BUY A LOT
AT
MAYWOOD,
SEPT. 25, 1872.
DON'T FORGET THE
SALE AT MAYWOOD,
SEPT. 25, 1872.
ELEGANT
PLOTS
AT
MAYWOOD,
SEPT. 25, 1872.

RICH'D J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.
BY
Winans, Sands & Garrettson,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.
700 SPLENDID LOTS
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.
MAYWOOD,
(formerly West Hackensack,) on the Midland Railway, New-Jersey, three minutes' walk from depot, and ten minutes' walk from the Erie Railroad Depot.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, '72,
12 O'CLOCK M.
Special train, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 10 o'clock A. M.
DODWORTH'S BAND—COLLATION.
THIS IS THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.
ONLY 14½ MILES FROM NEW-YORK
For maps and passes, apply to the auctioneers.
N. B.—The auctioneer will not pass children on the train.

BUY A LOT
AT
MAYWOOD,
SEPT. 25, 1872.
DON'T FORGET THE
SALE AT MAYWOOD,
MIDLAND RAILWAY,
HON. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, PREST.
RARE CHANCE.
ELEGANT LOTS.
SEPT. 25, 1872.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.—WILL sell by auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1872, at 12 o'clock, the well-finished and substantially-built three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on the north side of 71st-st., between the Grand Boulevard and Central Park, being 390 feet west of 9th-av., (the third house west of 9th-av.,) size of lot 20x102.2. Terms easy. Maps at the auctioneers' offices, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

JOHN H. AUSTIN, Auctioneer.

BY ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER and AUCTIONEER, Office No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.,
Will sell at auction
THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the Supreme Court,) under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,
NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.,
Four-story brick dwelling; 25x90; lot, 25x103.3.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office.

WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.—VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

Mr. S. RAYNOR will offer for sale at auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, his very desirable property, situate at West New-Brigton, Staten Island, near the landing, on Richmond Terrace, Shore road and Kill Von Kull River, and on Trinity-place and Barker-st.

Two lots on the Shore road, fronting the river, one with the mansion-house and garden, beautifully situated, 42 feet front by 38 feet deep, containing sixteen rooms, with modern improvements and in good order. The other lot has a good barn and other out-buildings on the rear.

Six water lots in front of the above, for business purposes.

Seven lots in the rear, one with a neat cottage.

Maps and further particulars at the office, or of Mr. RAYNOR, No. 117 William-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LEASE FOR SALE.

The lease of the Stuyvesant Bank building, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place. This lease is offered for sale in closing the business of the Stuyvesant Bank, and is an opportunity seldom met with to obtain possession of a prominent Broadway business property.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, Real Estate,
No. 744 Broadway, cor. Astor-place.

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!

Fifth, Madison and Park avs., principal cross streets; Broadway buildings; Central Park lots; properties to rent; new complete City maps, &c.; all comprised in our Free Register.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house in West 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; in perfect order; will be sold with the new and elegant furniture, for only $38,000; (easy terms) if applied for at once.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

A MADISON-AVENUE HOUSE FOR sale, near 53d-st.—Four-story brown-stone high-stoop, built and finished in the best manner; hard wood on three floors; in perfect order; terms easy; price $52,000.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

"A."—$28,000.—THE OWNER, DESIRing a smaller house, would sell his private residence, first-class four story, brown stone, 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

A FREE TICKET.—EXCURSION TO Holbrook, Long Island, on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. 500 valuable lots and farming lands will be offered for sale. Please call this day and Monday to see maps, receive a ticket, &c.
A. McCOTTER,
No. 142 Fulton-st.

FIFTH-AV. RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Elegantly furnished four-story brown-stone house, built by Timothy G. Churchill and furnished by Pottier & Stymus. For permits, apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

56TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—NEW AND elegant brown-stone house, four story, high stoop, 25x65, and dining-room extension; also, first-class houses on 57th, 55th, 54th, 53d, 52d, 48th, 41st, and 38th sts., near 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$29,000.—A BARGAIN.—FOUR story, brown stone, 20x60x100, finished in hard-wood; house first-class; 61st-st., near Madison-av. SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, near Madison-av., on the best part of Murray Hill; it is elegantly furnished and will be sold complete for $50,000.
E. H. BOOTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO ELEGANT four-story brown-stone houses, hard-wood finish, between Madison and 4th avs., in 53d-st. Inquire of
B. B. MERRILL & CO.,
No. 64 West 33d-st.

LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD and on 8th-av., facing Central Park, for sale at the lowest rates. Some bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A twenty-one years' lease of lots, Nos. 237 and 239 West 46th-st., near Broadway, suitable for tenement, factory, or livery stable purposes. Apply to JAMES THOMSON, No. 185 8th-av., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, on West 34th-st.; size, 23 x55x98 9; house in perfect order and tastefully frescoed. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

A BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED LOT, facing Mount Morris-square, near 5th av., for sale on easy terms; very desirable. STEPHEN D. YANCEY, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOMELY-FINISHED houses, Madison-av. and 78th-st.; also, 65th-st. and Madison-av. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, 64th-st. and Madison-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 32 to 38 West 50th-st.; Columbia College lease; 20x55x100. Address OWNER, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5TH and 8th avs. and on the adjacent streets for sale, at lowest prices, by ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

CANAL-ST.—A CAPITAL STORE AND dwelling, 25x90, to be sold at a bargain. Apply at once to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS, BY THE block and single lots, for sale, by ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished house, near Stewart's, containing twenty rooms, very desirable for boarding purposes, to rent for one or more years.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house near Union-square, containing twenty rooms; most desirable for boarding purposes; rent for one or more years.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED house on Madison-av., near 48th-st., to rent for the Winter, or longer; 22x65x100, and is very desirable for a private family.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

SEVERAL FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses for rent at Metuchen, N.J. Various prices from $250 to $1,200.
Also,
Houses and Lots, and several farms for sale or exchange. CAMPBELL & PIERSON,
No. 1½ Park place.

TO LET—NO. 34 EAST 10TH-ST.—FOUR story, high stoop, 27x60x100; one of the finest houses in the Ward. Can be altered for store purposes, if desired.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED HOUSES.—Sixty-five beautifully-furnished houses, from 9th to 60th sts., 5th and Madison avs., and other choice locations.
SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

FULLY FURNISHED HOUSES TO let at low prices to private families only, on West 37th-st., West 46th-st., and 5th-av. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—To rent, fully furnished, to May, 1873, or one year, an extra-sized four-story high-stoop house, with private stable; a most desirable property. For permits apply to F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

TO LET.—ON 34TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 5th-av., a fully furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Also, one very desirable for a doctor. For further particulars, inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st., one door from 7th-av.

TO LET.—AN EXTRA-LARGE HOUSE, elegantly furnished, on Stuyvesant-square, one block from stage and car route. Apply at No. 3 Livingston-place, near 15th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH IMMEDIate possession, a large mansion-house, with all modern improvements; carriage-house, &c., &c., and ten acres of land, on Westchester-av., in the village of Port Chester, five minutes' walk from depot; rent low. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Broadway.

DESIRABLY-LOCATED HOUSES TO let on West 43d-st. at $2,800 and $1,200; East 22d-st., $2,000; 7th-av., $2,500; 55th-st., 2,700; 61st-st., $1,800. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 21ST-ST., A FOUR-STORY brick house, about sixteen rooms, in perfect order; rent only $1,400; has all the modern improvements.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
NO. 266 WEST 23D-ST.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 66 EAST 12TH-st., near Broadway, east side; has a new and beautiful store front; will be rented in whole or in part.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

A.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, ABOUT thirty-five houses, some very choice, and all in prime order, at rentals from $1,500 to $5,300 per year.
SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

QUICK TRANSIT.
CHOICE
WESTCHESTER COUNTY LANDS,
IN TRACTS OF ALL SIZES,
FOR INVESTMENT.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY.

In consequence of the increasing demand for land in the southern portion of Westchester, contiguous to the City, we have been induced to establish a branch office at Fordham.

Persons desiring to purchase or sell, may apply at either office.
POTTER BROTHERS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.
Branch office, Fordham.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS SELDOM OFFERED.—For sale, two-thirds interest in one of the most valuable landed properties in California, comprising vineyards and orange orchards, now paying good interest; a beautiful home; the most attractive climate in the world, and a fascinating occupation. An immediate turn can be made by converting the property into a stock company and carrying on wine-making, the growing of semi-tropical fruits, &c., &c., on a large scale. For further information, maps of the property, &c., apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or WM. M. TILESTON, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT GEM OF A COUNtry place at Metuchin, N. J., one hour and a quarter from Wall-st., on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad; ten acres of choice land; greatest abundance of all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; never failing springs of water, with two beautiful ponds and a supply of hot and cold water through the dwelling and carriage-house. Will be sold within thirty days, very cheap; photograph can be seen and questions answered at Printing-office, No. 209 East 12th-st., New-York.
C. O. POOLE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO INVEST IN A CHARMING RESIDENCE
At Jamaica, Long Island.
Every improvement, equal to City house; elegant grounds; near depot; will sell furnished, if desired; terms easy. Apply at once to
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.

Farm, thirty-three acres, good house and barns, horse and buggy, harness, farming utensils, cow, pigs, chickens, and all the crops, harvested and unharvested; furniture, &c., in house; everything complete; price for all only $6,500; one hour in New-Jersey.
CAMPBELL & PIERSON, No. 1½ Park-place.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AND EASY terms, or exchange for Brooklyn house, choice farm, 120 acres, near Somerville, N. J.; living stream, timber, fine buildings, all improved; one hour and a half from City; New-Jersey Central Railroad. Several choice plots, Chatham, N. J., and house and one acre, Chatham, N. J. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER AND WINTER residence, in complete order, with all improvements—stables, poultry-house, &c.; three to five acres; high and perfectly healthy; charming views; on Hudson, within one hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County, for sale or lease. Address Post-office Box No. 2,819, New-York City.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—RARE CHANCE.—A most valuable water power, half way between New-York and Philadelphia, on line of railway, together with extensive building site, is offered at a merely nominal price to parties contemplating the erection of factory buildings. Address, immediately, THOMPSON, No. 89 White-st., New-York.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of real estate investors to properties we can offer for sale, situate in the lower end of Westchester County, or upon the island, on the east and west sides. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

STAMFORD.—CHARMING PLACE, ON A beautiful elevation of ground of several acres, just outside the village, with Sound view; trees, shrubbery, and fruit in abundance; house and place in complete order; also, barn and stables. Apply to WM. A. MEAD, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, AT GREENpoint.—Four neatly finished new houses, conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements; situated in the best part of Milton-st.; convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises of THOS. C. SMITH.

FOR SALE.—FAIRVIEW, NORTHERN Railroad of New-Jersey, thirty-five minutes from Pavonia Ferry, two cottages pleasantly situated; eight and nine rooms; terms easy. Apply to Ticket Agent at depot.

BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD, A SPLENDID farm, sixty acres; one hour from City on Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire of A. C. VEDDER, No. 18 Fulton-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—NORTH-WEST CORNER 8TH-ST. and Avenue A, splendid first floor and basement, 50x90, with or without steam-power; also the top loft; the finest light in the City, and at the most moderate rent; immediate possession.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—SPLENDID BASEMENT, NO. 11 Clinton-place, 25x70, with extension; store front; rent moderate.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

OFFICES TO LET IN STUYVESANT Bank Building, No. 744 Broadway.
GRISWOLD & HURRY, Real Estate,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR ONE OR FIVE years, workshop 26 feet front, 45 deep; four floors, with water and water-closet, in No. 8 Extra-place; $15 a month. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—WEST side, above 25th-st.; very desirable. Address JACKSON, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN HARLEM, BETWEEN THE 3d and 5th avs., 116th to 125th sts., a small modern house, well finished, rent not to exceed $800 per annum. A party having such a house will find a good tenant by sending description, &c., to the office of
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PARTY, A house fully and well furnished, between 28th and 42d sts., where the rent would be taken partly in board; references exchanged. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—A good-sized house, between 28th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address B. C. P., Box No. 168, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM EITHER IN ORANGE or Dutchess County, or on Long Island, not more than eighty miles from New-York City, in which the equity is worth say $30,000 or thereabouts, in exchange for an elegant estate and first-class private residence twenty-one miles from New-York, worth $60,000. Address with full particulars MERCHANT, Box No. 3,769 New-York Post-office.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS.
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE
CHICAGO
AND
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking
Fund 30 Years
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is STRAIGHT AND LEVEL, MUCH SHORTER, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable. Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the Road, and it will be finished at the earliest practicable period.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE,

AND

REDEMPTION BONDS.

7 per cent. Gold Interest. Mortgage $15,000 per Mile. Completed and Fully Equipped Railway, 228 miles Long, entirely within the State of Illinois. First Mortgage, Sinking Fund, Gold Bonds of the Springfield and ILLINOIS South-eastern Railway, Interest payable February and August, Free of Government Tax, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully Equipped, extending centrally through one of the Richest and most Populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections. By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, (four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,) a large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually at Par and accrued interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly nine per cent. interest.

We respectfully invite the attention of all capitalists to this security, as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps, with full particulars, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS. NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 9, 1872.

The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 28th inst.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A YOUNG MAN OF OVER TEN YEARS experience as book-keeper, cashier, correspondent, &c., in first-class houses, of general business experience; competent, and in every way trustworthy, desires the position of secretary or treasurer in some corporation, or similar, active, responsible and permanent position in some first-class house; would invest in a good establishment; unquestionable references given. Address E. E., Box 127 *Times* Office.

REVENUE STAMPS, ALL KINDS, I perfect; also stamped documents, as checks, stock and other certificates, insurance policies, &c.; mutilated currency (at low rates) bought by DAVID H. ANTHONY, 44 Wall-st.; P. O. box 4,475.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1872, the payment of which has been stopped: Nos. 1,903, 1,450, 1,904, 1,159, $40 each; Nos. 3,924, 3,904, $20 each, from Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, eight per cent. convertible bonds. No. 5,485, $35, from New-York and Erie Railroad Company, third mortgage bond. A suitable reward will be paid on delivery of the same to HENRY TURNEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or to WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN CITY SEVEN PER cent. Bonds wanted by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1852.
AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, $6,675,000 00.
Interest commences Oct. 1 on deposits made on or before that day.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF $2 PER SHARE ON the stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable at the office of the Company, No. 34 New-st., on the 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT. The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of September and reopened on the 10th day of October next.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
109th Year begins MONDAY, Sept. 16.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. Classical, Commercial and Primary Departments. French, German, Spanish and Drawing. No extra charges. Building refitted; rooms large, light and airy, with improved accommodations. Catalogues containing full particulars at the school and bookstores.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,
No. 25 WEST 52D-ST.,
Near 5th-av. and Central Park.

The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.

The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

CARD.

Wells Female College, Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., will reopen (contrary to published and unauthorized card) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, the extensive improvements being nearly completed. There are still a few vacancies. M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE.

HASTINGS, ON HUDSON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.
Terms, $400 per annum.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

Circulars, &c., of THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Esq., No. 61 Broadway, New-York; communications to the Principal must be addressed Hastings, ON HUDSON, Westchester County, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 367, 369, 371 WEST 23D-ST.

Separate departments for young ladies and young gentlemen. A few more young gentlemen will be received as boarders by the Principal. Circulars at Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt's, No. 24 Barclay-st.; E. Steiger's, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; F. Christern's, No. 77 University place, and at school.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English, French, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 25; Physical Culture; daily exercises with the use of rings and dumb-bells. Number of pupils limited.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

FINE ART TUITION.
OIL AND WATER COLORS, &c., &c.
Prof. G. A. GILBERT, of the London and Paris Academies, No. 142 East 16th-st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, Oct. 7. Candidates for admission, to the College or to the School of Mines, are requested to present themselves on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at the College, on East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Students of the regular classes having conditions to fulfill, and candidates for admission conditioned in June, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., L. H. D., President.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON HUDSON, N. Y.—Musical Department, under direction of the well-known composer and teacher, Prof. G. D. Wilson. All the pianos new and splendid instruments from Chickering and Steinway. A thorough musical culture assured. Next term Sept. 20. Address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41st-st., opens Sept. 16; eighteen years' experience. References: Rev. Drs. Crosby, Carlton, Rogers, Adler; Profs. Lieber, Drisler, Draper; William Remsen, Harris Colt, Loyal Pond, Jared Linsly, M. D. German a regular study. Circulars at the school and Bogardus' Gallery, No. 1,153 Broadway.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 36th-st., will open SEPT. 26; number limited; a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above.
ANNA C. BRACKETT,
IDA M. ELIOT.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

THE MISSES JACOT WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies of HARLEM, CARMANSVILLE and NORTH NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 23 WEST 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

HOME SCHOOL IN OTSEGO COUNTY.—Situation healthy; house and grounds spacious; $250 per annum, no extras. References—Bishop Cox, Bishop Tuttle, Rev. Samuel R. Johnson. Address Mrs. BRANDFORD, Post-office, Brooklyn.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERing Institute, established 1870, Profs. MANN and COLVIN managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. Good references furnished. No pay for board or services until cured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st. now open. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

DR. COBB WILL, ON OCT. 15, COMmence a class for ten ladies desiring to read English literature. For particulars address No. 1,227 Broadway.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEmen will be received and instructed in English, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

MISS M. F. DU VERNET WILL RESUME her French and English classes for little girls at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., on Monday, Sept. 23.

BOARD AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in French and English branches for six young ladies, under sixteen years of age in a French Protestant family. Address Prof. HENRI LIOTARD, Stamford, Conn.

MISS McCREDY'S CLASS FOR CHILdren will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 26. For further particulars apply to Miss McCREDY, No. 104 West 34th-st.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 737 7th-av.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars, address the Principal.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALLY, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 16. Address the PRINCIPAL, Fairview, South Orange, N.J.

MISS J. F. MORSE WILL OPEN HER English and French school at No. 159 West 15th-st., on Sept. 25.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES DOREMUS' DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-Av.
Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.
School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for special lessons in business, writing, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c. Apply for circulars.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST., (near Union-square.) Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

MISS M. AYRES'

English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 22d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 35 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR boys, reopens Sept. 23, at No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.; number limited.

THE MISSES WREAKS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 257 3d-st., Jersey City, reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

E. A. GIBBENS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS REmoved to No. 650 7th-av.; eighth year commences Sept. 16, 1872.

MISS S. M. ROGER'S SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 16; Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Apollo Hall.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant boarding school for boys, opens Sept. 16. Address Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

D. CHERBULIEZ'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 127 East 24th-st., reopens Sept. 19.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1,267 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

LAW SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
LAW-SCHOOL, FOURTEENTH YEAR.
Hon. H. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty.

The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872, at 9 A. M., in the Law Library, University Building, Washington-square. By statute, graduates are admitted to the Bar without examination under the Court rules. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 149 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary,
No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT, graduate of a Prussian academy, is desirous of making engagements as a private teacher, or as a daily governess for the coming season; she is fully competent in singing, on the piano, in different languages, and all elementary branches; thirteen years' experience, and highest references from both here and abroad; would have no objection against traveling. Address E. H., No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 4.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher, a graduate of Harvard, desires to obtain pupils for two or three hours of the day; terms reasonable. Refers to Samuel K. Lathrop, D. D., Chairman Committee of the English High School, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Peabody, Harvard University. Address C. S., room 3, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

ANXIOUS PARENT.—LOVE OF STUDY acquired by agreeable explanations of difficult questions; dull scholars become bright; daughters perfected; sons prepared for college or business; first class only. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give instruction in drawing and painting, and in wax flowers, to pupils at their residences, or at her rooms in the Studio Buildings, corner of 26th-st. and 5th-av. Address Miss A. H., No. 212 5th-av., Studio No. 13, New-York City.

AN EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL teacher desires an engagement for classics and higher English two hours daily; would receive one or two lads at his rooms to fit for college; highest references. Address SILEX, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, with the highest testimonial and City references, desires private pupils; would fit boys for college. Address T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, AND English thoroughly and rapidly taught by Prof. TUL. WUNDERMAN, No. 1,182 Broadway, or No. 77 University-place. Terms moderate. Lessons given at either pupil's residence or my own.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN, highly successful by special methods, desires private pupils, or to teach in family. Those willing to pay for efficient service, address B. D., 11 Cottage-place.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, competent to teach French and music, wishes a situation as governess; best of references. Address E. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS DESIRES pupils in the English branches and French. Address M. F., Box No. 185 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing, desires a few pupils in any of the English branches. Call after 4 o'clock at No. 315 West 18th-st.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO has had experience in teaching, desires pupils. Address GOVERNESS, Station F.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones of superior workmanship, at reasonable prices.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CENTRAL OPENING EXHIBITION!

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R. H. MACY & CO.
MACY. Have devoted
MACY. the last three months GRAND
MACY. to CENTRAL.
ENLARGING, DECORATING
MACY. AND REFURNISHING GRAND
MACY. their establishment; CENTRAL.
and having now completed
MACY. their extensive improvements, GRAND
MACY. they can justly claim CENTRAL.
to be the
MACY. LARGEST FANCY GOODS GRAND
MACY. STORE IN AMERICA. CENTRAL.
They cordially invite the public
MACY. to attend GRAND
MACY. A GRAND OPENING CENTRAL.
EXHIBITION,
MACY. to be held on GRAND
MACY. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, CENTRAL,
and
MACY. THURSDAY, Sept. 26, GRAND
MACY. BOTH DAY AND EVENING. CENTRAL.
Many of the goods to be displayed
MACY. have been imported by them GRAND
MACY. especially for the occasion. CENTRAL.
On both
MACY. Wednesday and Thursday MACY.
the establishment will remain open
MACY. until MACY.
half-past 9 in the evening.
MACY. R. H. MACY & CO., MACY.
Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.
MACY. GRAND CENTRAL MACY.
FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

OPENING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Having completed their enlargement, have now open their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

DRESS GOODS

In all the latest fabrics, comprising
Cachemia Sicilien, in Plain and Brocaded.
(Styles strictly confined to this house.)
Irish and French Poplins.
Carmelite Cashmeres, Camel's Hair Cloths.
Drap de Nice, Merinoes, Cachemirs.
Plain, Fancy and Richly Brocaded Silks,
(In all the Newest Colorings.)
Damask Crepelines, (all Silk.)
Black Silks, in all the leading makes,
Trimming and Cloaking Velvets,
Laces, Embroideries and Handkerchiefs.
India Camel's Hair and Cashmere Shawls.
Mourning Goods.
White Goods, Linens, Hosiery.
Under-Wear, Blankets, Flannels and Quilts.
Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Have now opened a choice stock of
SATIN DAMASKS, PLAIN SATINS, FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES, ORIENTAL TAPESTRIES, CACHEMIRES; PLAIN AND FIGURED WORSTED TERRIES, TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

French, Swiss, Guipure and Nottingham CURTAINS,
NEW DESIGNS,
ALSO,
BEDDING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, HOLLANDS,
&c., &c.

FINE CARPETS For Fall, 1872.

The extensive alterations and improvements to our CARPET DEPARTMENT being now complete, we have opened
MOQUETTES,
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
ALSO,
AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, TURKEY AND DUTCH CARPETS,
WOVEN ENTIRE FOR ROOMS
In a Large Variety of Sizes,
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets,
English and American Oil-Cloths,
Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Broadway and 19th-st.

BARGAINS AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS.
FRENCH CASHMERES, 75 cents; worth $1.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 10; worth $1 30.
CRAPE CLOTH, 55 cents; worth 70 cents.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, from 60 cents to $1 50.
ALPACAS, 30 cents; worth 40 cents.
ALPACAS, 50 cents; worth 65 cents.
TAMISE CLOTHS, 75 cents, 85 cents and $1.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, 75 cents; worth 95 cents.
Black Silks, $1 25 to $4.
A FULL LINE OF MIXED MATERIALS FOR SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
ONE CASE FRENCH MOHAIRS, 40 cents; worth 60 cents.
ONE CASE SCOTCH WINSEYS, 12½ cents; half cost.
SUITS, BONNETS, &c.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 16TH-st., New-York, will open her importation of Paris Millinery for the Fall season, on THURSDAY, Sept. 26.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CENTRAL OPENING EXHIBITION!

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R. H. MACY & CO.
Have devoted
MACY. the last three months GRAND
MACY. to CENTRAL.
ENLARGING, DECORATING
MACY. AND REFURNISHING GRAND
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and having now completed
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to be the
MACY. LARGEST FANCY GOODS GRAND
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MACY. BOTH DAY AND EVENING. CENTRAL.
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On both
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the establishment will remain open
MACY. until MACY.
half past 9 in the evening.
MACY. R. H. MACY & CO., MACY.
Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.
MACY. GRAND CENTRAL MACY.
FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL ADD TO THEIR CHEAP SILK COUNTER A LARGE LOT OF STRIPED AND CHECK SILKS, AT 75 CTS. PER YARD. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT PLAID COLORED GROS GRAINS IN NEW FULL SHADES, FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR. GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS. BONNET BLACK SILKS $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75, TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED. ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BLACK GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETA SILKS, IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $1 UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, THEIR FALL IMPORTATION OF MOURNING GOODS, COMPRISING ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, IN ALL THE MOST APPROVED MAKES. FRENCH MERINOS, CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, IN ALL QUALITIES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. EMPRESS CLOTHS, DRAP DE NICE, SERGE IMPERIALS, SILK AND WOOL VELOURS, HENRIETTA CLOTH, BARETHEA AND CRAPE CLOTHS, COURTAULDS, CRAPES, IN ALL WIDTHS, &c., &c. FORMING THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK EVER OFFERED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT NEW STYLES OF SUITS AND CLOAKS FOR THE FALL, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS AND BERLIN, TOGETHER WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. BRIDAL TROUSSEAU AND INFANTS' WARDROBES, IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER. ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, WE SHALL OPEN OUR

FALL STOCK OF FURS, CONSISTING OF MUFFS AND BOAS IN SABLE, ERMINE, SILVER FOX, MINK, ALASKA SABLE, LYNX, &c., &c.
TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS CUT TO ORDER.

AT RICHARD MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
NOW OPENING
NEW LINES OF FALL GOODS,
IN ALL OUR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
Fall and Winter Dress Goods in great variety of styles in all the new cloth colors.
ALSO, MOURNING GOODS
In Cashmere, Drap D'Ete, Alpacas, Empress and Crepe Cloths
at the lowest prices.
50 pieces fine Black Empress Cloth, 50c. yard.
Fine Black Alpacas, 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.

WE WILL ALSO OPEN MONDAY
a large lot of Black, Colored and Striped Silks, purchased at the recent auction sales,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW RATES.
100 pieces Striped Silks, in best Fall Colors, $1 yard.
100 pieces 27-inch Colored Silks, Superior Quality, Good Colors, $2, worth $3 to $4 yard.
50 pieces Heavy Lyons Black Gros-grain Silk, white edge,
$1 75 yard, cheap at $2 25.

We would request our customers and strangers to examine our large and elegant stock of
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
Straw Hats, Bonnet Velvets and Bonnet Frames, in all the latest novelties.
50 cases Fine Straw Turbans, 50c., sold everywhere at $1 and $1 25.

LADIES MAKING PURCHASES OF FALL AND WINTER MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS
can find here an assortment of everything choice and desirable in foreign and domestic goods.
Boys' Merino Vests and Drawers, 50c. 60c., 75c. and 80c.
Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, 63c. 75c. and 80c.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, 75c. and $1.
These goods are all well finished; are adapted to the present season. We have every size, and price is lower than any house in the City.
200 dozen Lupin's best two-button Kid Gloves, in choicest shades, very slightly spotted, 50c. a pair, usual price $1 25.

We are also opening
a full line of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Flannels, Blankets, Towels, Napkins and Quilts.
Embroidered Edgings and Inserting, just opening one case of choicest patterns.
Real Guipure Laces and Edgings,
1,000 pieces, from last week's auction sales, at 12c., 15c., 18c., 25c., 35c., 38c. and 50c.
RICH PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, FRINGES AND LOOPS.
Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Windsor Squares and Ties. Russia Leather, Morocco and Canvas Belts and Satchels, in latest designs.
RICHARD MEARES,
6th-av. and 19th-st.

AT THE POPULAR
CARPET-STORE,
No. 123 Bowery, near Grand-st., New-York.
INGRAIN CARPETS, 50 cents per yard.
TWO-PLIES, 75 cents to $1 per yard.
EXTRA SUPERS, $1 25 per yard.
ELECTROTYPE BRUSSELS, $1 per yard.
A FINE LINE OF TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 25.
A FINE LINE OF BODY BRUSSELS, $1 85.
VELVETS, $2 25.
Also,
A fine stock of THREE-PLY CARPETS, OIL-CLOTH, WINDOW-SHADES, CORNICES, and CURTAINS, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

SOLINGER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c. and Manufacturers of Ladies' Cloaks, Suits, Robes and Under-garments.
Corner Carmine and Bleecker sts., only a few blocks west of Broadway.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR PRICES.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., full line of PARIS, BERLIN, and LONDON STYLES, SEVEN WEEKS EARLIER than COSTUME importers. EXAMINE before purchasing READY-MADE imported suits. CLOTH MODELS given with each pattern. PERFECT GUIDES.

GRAND OPENING OF NOVELTIES IN Ladies' and Children's Patterns and Millinery at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, and of Patterns at all the City Branches.

CAMPAIGN GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWest cash prices, on hand and made to order at short notice. Call and examine before buying. KELLEY & CO., No. 95 John-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—BY A PARTY GOING TO Europe, a pair of brown horses, sixteen hands high; Clarence, park phaeton, and sleigh, two sets of harness, robes, &c. Can be seen at private stable No. 21 West 44th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.; also, half of the stable to let. Inquire at No. 116 Church-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices.
MAGNUS BROTHERS.
No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 1,284 Broadway; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply on premises.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address **T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.**

CHICKERING & SONS,
ESTABLISHED 1823,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Ware-rooms, No. 11 East 14th-st.,
between Broadway and 5th-av.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 211 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 17TH and 18TH STS.,
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
THE MOST PROMINENT
MUSICAL INSTITUTE
in thorough instructions in Vocal and Instrumental Music and Foreign Languages, by the most celebrated Professors. For particulars and prospectus apply to F. BUSS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
FIFTH YEAR.
No. 179 DUFFIELD-ST.,
between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.
Terms, $25 per Year,
payable half in advance.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AN ELEGANT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte for sale; round corners; rich carved legs; serpentine bottom; most celebrated City maker's; made to order; cost $700; price $375; few months in use; in the most perfect order, and one of the richest-toned instruments extant; box for shipping. Apply to A. L. BATTERSON, No. 690 6th-av., near 39th-st.

GLORIOUS NEWS.—OPENING OF THE New-York Vocal Gymnasium, No. 105 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.—Lessons in Elocution and Calisthenics by an accomplished Boston professor. Cultivation of the voice for singing; classes for ladies, gentlemen and children; the feeble made strong and vigorous; stammering cured; new circulars.

CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSic-rooms, No. 92 Clinton-place, established 1854.—Private lessons only; organ, piano, violin, guitar, singing, harmony. Circulars and *Student's Journal* mailed free.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER and other Pianos to rent. Organs and Pianos on monthly or quarterly installments.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union-square.

SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI BEGS to inform his pupils and the public that he will resume his course of lessons in singing and musical declamation for the ensuing season from Sept. 15, 1872, at his residence, No. 158 East 26th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INstruction on the piano and singing, at his residence or at the pupil's, for $8 and $10 per month. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, No. 107 West 23d-st.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE a few more pupils in music or the rudiments of English. Address M., *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE AT A great bargain for cash. Several others very cheap. Pianos rented and monthly installments taken. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE by a lady of long experience: $20 per quarter. Mrs. C., No. 206 9th-av., near 23d-st.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOOD second-hand pianos for half their value, $110, $160, &c., at No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PROF. J. A. DAWSON, FIRST PRIZE of the Brussels Conservatory of Music, will take pupils on the piano-forte. Address 46 West 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, would like a situation, in City or country, as first-class cook and laundress. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER SOlicits the patronage of families by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 11, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, supplied with the latest fashions, will go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 137 3d-av., near 14th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker wishes a few more customers; go out by the day. Apply or address No. 417 6th-av., near 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH DRESS-maker solicits families' sewing by the day; cuts, fits and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 783 6th-av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady desires a position as governess or companion in a private family. Address Miss A. B. C., No. 27 North Washington-place.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress solicits families' or gentlemen's washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; linens and fineries done in superior style; excellent references. Address Laundress, Box No. 17 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress desires to take ladies' and gents' washing to her own home, or will go out by the day; fine fluting and puffing; good satisfaction will be given. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., near 7th-av., Room No. 5.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO GO out washing, ironing or house-cleaning, by the day. Call at No. 425 East 15th-st., Room No. 17.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS MAN wants a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, the care and treatment of horses; a perfect City driver, and is trustworthy in every respect. Address WATSON, 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SINGLE (COLORED) young man wishes a situation as coachman; good City references. Address J. H. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man; has several years experience, and can come well recommended. Address R. C., No. 11 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman and groom wants a situation; excellent reference. Call or address No. 4 East 27th-st.

HELP WANTED.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A FIRST-CLASS laundress, with best city references. Apply at No. 36 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—CYLINDER MACHINE TENder on roofing paper; best of wages to right man. Apply in person. GLEASON & TITCOMB, West Dudley, Mass.

WANTED, MOULDERS—TEN BENCH men. Apply at D. LA TOWER'S Foundry, Elizabethport, N. J., or No. 20 Cortlandt-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN to take charge of "Infants' Wear Department." LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family, where a well-furnished parlor and two good-sized bedrooms can be offered to a lady and daughter, with satisfactory references. Address R. W., Box No. 29 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH to hire permanently, with board, an entire second floor unfurnished; location must be good. Address, stating terms, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT WITH REASONABLE PRICES.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

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MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av. (Murray Hill;) table d'hote. This new, elegantly-furnished house, with all the modern improvements, situated in the most healthful part of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter.
W. L. FISH.

NO. 117 EAST 34TH-ST., NEAR PARK-av., a second floor, consisting of two large rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, third-story front room and hall room adjoining; southern exposure; first-class references given and required.

SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also, front room, with hall-room adjoining on third floor; house and table first class; No. 117 East 34th-st., near Park-av.; convenient to 4th-av. cars at either end of the block; southern exposure.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan; rooms, with board, $3 50 per day; family rooms for the Winter at liberal rates; hotel newly painted and frescoed; with new elevators.
LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th-st., near Madison and 4th avs.; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. T. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV.—PARTIES wishing to make arrangements for the Winter or by the year can now find new and elegantly-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and attendants; also rooms without private table, for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st., handsomely-furnished first floor to let, house and location unsurpassed; also rooms for gentlemen. Address or apply at No. 7 West 25th-st.

A PLEASANT AND COMMODIOUS suite of four rooms, ample pantries, &c., to let, with private table and attendance. References given and required. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st., west of 5th-av.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on second floor, with all modern improvements; also, rooms on upper floors, with board; house and table first class in every particular. No. 258 West 23d-st.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—VERY DESIRable parlor floor; four rooms en suite; also, two rooms on third floor; suitable for a large family; private table; terms moderate if taken at once; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, consisting of four large, airy, well-furnished apartments; also, a suite of three rooms on second floor, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, GRAMERCY Park.—Rooms, extra large, handsomely furnished, second and third floors; house and table first class; favorable arrangements will be made with desirable parties.

NO. 48 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class table; location central, accessible to cars, stages, &c.; house desirable in all its appointments; references.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; house first-class and family small; a private table if required, or unfurnished if desired. No. 109 East 28th-st.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLE, FOR three or four adults, handsomely-furnished parlor, two large bedrooms, bath-room, dining-room and ample closets; no children; boarders not taken; house occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st-st.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th avs.—A parlor and bedroom, furnished and connecting, on the second floor, front, will be let together or separately, with board; a first-class house and location.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST, near 9th-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with large closets, including one alcove, with first-class board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 170 WEST 23D STREET.—FURnished rooms on second floor to let, with board, en suite or separate, in a private family; terms moderate.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let with board, on parlor floor, with bath-rooms attached, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second floor to let, with board, together or separate, and other rooms; house first-class. No. 107 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, with private table, by the year or season; also, three communicating rooms, with board; bath and water on floor.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—BRIGHT, cheerful rooms, en suite, with private table if desired; two rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN Park and Madison avs., handsome parlor floor with private table; also, second floor (five communicating.) Board or private table.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED BACK parlor to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, on Lexington-av., near 53d-st. Address W., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.—ONE ROOM on first floor for gentleman and wife, with board; also other rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board; references.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH-ST.—ROOMS, with board, on third floor, en suite or separately; also, room on second floor; house first-class; references exchanged.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR gentlemen in a private family, No. 68 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on the first, second and fourth floors; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly-furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first class.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 408.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; family private; first-class location. References.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second floor to let, with board, at No. 103 West 38th-st.; private table if desired; will be let together or separate; also, room for a single gentleman.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR below 34th-st.—Elegantly-furnished parlor floor to rent, with private table; also other suites of rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome rooms, with unexceptionable board, for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

BOARD AND ROOMS CAN BE OBtained in 25th, 30th, 32d, 33d and 42d sts., Park, 5th and Madison avs.; all first-class houses; references. Apply to WM. J. COLES, Agent, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A FURNISHED third floor, desirable in every respect; also two rooms on fourth floor. References, No. 156 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH board one or two very large rooms with ample closets. Apply at No. 36 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front rooms, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas and bath-room, for gentlemen. No. 360 Lexington-av.

A LADY OFFERS, TO FIRST-CLASS parties only, a very desirable suite of rooms on second floor, with board; every comfort of a refined and quiet home. No. 3 West 30th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, entire or separated, with or without private table; also upper front, sunny suite, separated or together.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEman and wife, a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor; references exchanged. No. 32 West 32d-st.

NO. 157 EAST 27TH-ST.—TWO HANDsome furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen, with breakfast; family private.

NO. 107 WEST 42D-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent, with board, desirable rooms to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; reference.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM for gentlemen; desirable location; bath, &c.; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—HANDSOME, large and airy rooms on second or third floors, with board, may be had by desirable parties.

AT NO. 43 CHATHAM-ST.—MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches and jewelry.
WM. GAMMON.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—PARLOR FLOOR and entire third floor, with or without private table; $100 per week.

FIFTH-AV.—AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, NO. 330 5th-av., one fine suite of rooms to let, with private table, to a party of adults.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—A SMALL PRIvate family will let, with board, second floor. References required.

NO. 359 WEST 31ST-ST.—TO LET WITH board for the Winter, nicely-furnished rooms for families and gentlemen; private table if desired.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to one or two gentlemen, with a small private family.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 123—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, second floor, with board; also rooms on fourth floor.

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND BEST board for $5, with LOGIS, at No. 309 Broome-st., near Forsyth.

NO. 4 WEST 39TH-ST.—LARGE, HANDsome rooms on second and third floors, with board.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—AN ELEGANT FLOOR to let, with or without private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, on first floor, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
EDWIN BOOTH..............Proprietor and Manager.
Mr. and Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT,
(Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,)
Having arrived from Europe, will make their first appearance, after an absence of twelve years,
ON MONDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, SEPT. 23,
in the Great Irish Drama,
ARRAH NA POGUE.
Mr. BOUCICAULT as "SHAUN THE POST,"
As originally performed by him upward of one thousand nights.
Mrs. BOUCICAULT (Miss Agnes Robertson) as ARRAH OF THE KISS.
In active preparation a new Comedy-Drama by Mr. Boucicault, entitled
NIGHT AND MORNING,
which will be produced for the first time in this country on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 30, with Mr. BOUCICAULT and Miss KATE NEWTON in the principal characters.
Seats may be secured six days in advance at the theatre or at Ditson & Co's music-store, 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
The management begs to announce that Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT, so celebrated in this country as Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
will appear, during Mr. Boucicault's present engagement, in a selection of those characters wherein she remains unrivaled as an actress. On MONDAY (to-morrow) her reappearance, after an absence of twelve years, will take place in ARRAH, the part originally written for her in Mr. Boucicault's renowned drama,
ARRAH NA POGUE.

RUBINSTEIN—STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, at 8 o'clock.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
the greatest living pianist, together with an ensemble of eminent artists never before heard in this country, chief among whom is
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
the world-renowned violin virtuoso, and regarded as "the only rival to the memory of Paganini."
MLLE. LOUISE LIEBHART,
the most popular soprano of the leading London concerts.
MLLE. LOUISE ORMENY,
a favorite contralto from the principal opera houses of Italy, and A FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the direction of HERR CARL BERGMANN.
Accompanist.........Mons. L. REMBIELINSKI.
Reserved seats $2 and $3, according to location. General admission, $1 50; admission to gallery, $1. Can now be secured at Rubinstein ticket office in Steinway Hall, and 701 and 114 Broadway.
Wednesday—Second Grand Rubinstein Concert.
Friday—Third Grand Rubinstein Concert.
Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28, First
GRAND RUBINSTEIN MATINEE.
Secured seats to the Matinee $2.
Brooklyn Academy, Monday, Sept. 30.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
4th-av. and 23d-st.
(Y. M. C. A. LECTURE.)
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 27,
the celebrated English Novelist and Editor,
EDMUND YATES,
on his first appearance in America, will deliver his
AMUSING LECTURE, called
"MODERN SOCIETY."
Illustrated by life-size cartoons drawn by LEECH, MARCUS STONE, and FRITH. This lecture ran 100 nights in London.
ADMISSION, 50c.; RESERVED SEATS, 75c.
Tickets at Ticket Agency, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Association Hall.

A CARD.
THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, (formerly at No. 820 Broadway and No 82 5th-av.,) NOW LOCATED AT NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S,
is the only chartered Music School in the State, and has no branch in this City, nor any connection with a similar institution using our name as near as possible, evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.
Every branch of music is here taught, by the most eminent instructors in the land, at a price within the reach of all; also all foreign languages.
Instruction day and evening.
The subscription books are now open.
THE MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

THE FIRST NEWARK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN
at the
RINK BUILDINGS,
Washington-st., corner Court, Newark, N. J.
Every merchant should see it. Finest collection of manufactured goods ever shown. Trains from early morning till midnight, from foot of Liberty, Cortlandt, Barclay and Desbrosses sts. Newark is only a half-hour's ride from New-York. Excursion tickets, 35c. Admission to Fair, 30c.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE GREAT Riding Dog, "Phil Sheridan," this week in James Robinson's Champion Circus, Madison-av. and 45th-st.

READ LAST NUMBER OF NEW-YORK WEEKLY REVIEW, the oldest and best musical, dramatic, and literary paper in New-York, containing "Wagner and his Theories," "Our Blessings and Curses," musical and dramatic reviews, all the gossip, domestic and foreign, two beautiful stories, "Second Mabel," "Money or Love," &c., &c. Price, six cents. Office, 25 Frankfort-st.

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On Bond and Mortgage on improved City property. $55,000 will be loaned in one sum or in smaller amounts. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM B, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
WILL COMMENCE OCT. 5.
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening.
Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen
For terms, &c., send for circular.

E. F. SHERIDAN'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
Nos. 613 and 615 3d-av.,
near 40th-st.
Evenings of Tuition
Mondays and Fridays.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and
ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av.
Mr. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
The classes for gentlemen will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 26. The afternoon classes will commence SATURDAY, Sept. 28. Private lessons given now

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES ARE now open at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., and Brevoort Hall, Nos. 154 and 156 East 54th-st. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. Circulars at private Academy, No. 212 East 13th-st.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Day and Evening Classes. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests during the Fall months; located on spur of the Blue Mountains, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, near Stroudsburg; elevation 900 feet; beautiful and extended views of Beaver and Cherry Valleys; interesting drives and walks; coach at Stroudsburg Depot; terms moderate. For circulars address J. E. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE—A BEAUTIFUL sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; a delightful Autumn resort; fishing, shooting, and game in abundance. Address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD—IN NEWARK, IN A PRIVATE family, for a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen; one large room fronting on Clinton-av., handsomely furnished, near New-Jersey Railroad Depot; four lines horse-cars to six railroad stations; also, a completely-furnished house to rent, low. Address B. B. S., Newark.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points, West and North.
Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
AND LAST MATINEE
OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON COMPANY.
MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 23, 1872,
FOR THE SECOND TIME IN NEW-YORK,
KENILWORTH,
By
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
AND HER UNRIVALED COMPANY,
produced with new music, new and beautiful scenery, elegant appointments and gorgeous costumes, designed by Miss Thompson.
THE CAST OF CHARACTERS
will comprise the full strength of
THIS SPLENDID ORGANIZATION.
SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 1½ P. M.,
LAST THOMPSON MATINEE
AND ONLY MATINEE OF KENILWORTH.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 28,
last appearance and farewell benefit of
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
on which occasion an attractive bill will be presented.

MR. LESTER WALLACK
Begs to announce that his theatre will open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
TUESDAY, OCT. 1,
RENOVATED AND RE-DECORATED
THROUGHOUT.
Mr. W. S. Gilbert's original comedy,
PYGMALION AND GALATEA,
which has already been acted at the Haymarket Theatre, London, for more than
TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS,
will be the opening play, and will be produced with entirely
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
the models for which have been received from London.
BEAUTIFUL AND AUTHENTIC COSTUMES
have also been made and
Mr. SOUTHERN
has consented to postpone his appearance for the sake of placing, worthily, before the New-York public,
THIS EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL PLAY,
which will be produced under his personal direction.
THE COMPANY
will include most of the
ESTABLISHED FAVORITES
of this theatre and several
FIRST APPEARANCES.
These will be duly announced in future advertisements.
THE ORCHESTRA
will, as heretofore, be composed of
FIRST-CLASS MUSICIANS.
and every department will be conducted with the attention to completeness and perfection of detail that has won for Wallack's Theatre a position in the art-world of
TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.
The box-book for the Fall and Winter seasons will open on
TUESDAY, SEPT. 24,
when places may be secured two weeks in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
FOURTH WEEK OF
DIAMONDS!!!
THE BRILLIANT NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.
Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Nellie Mortimer, Georgie Langley, Mr. George Clark, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Henry Crisp, B. T. Ringgold, W. J. Lemoyne, George Griffiths, D. Whiting, C. H. Rockwell and others.
DIAMONDS MATINEE,
EVERY SATURDAY, 1½ O'CLOCK.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
SECOND MONTH of "ROI CAROTTE."
EVERY NIGHT at a quarter to 8, the grand fairy spectacular Opera Bouffe in nineteen magnificent tableaux,
ROI CAROTTE,
characters by MRS. JOHN WOOD, MISS ROSE HERSEE, MISS EMMA HOWSON, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, STUART ROBSON, ROBERT CROIX.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE CELEBRATED LAURI FAMILY.
Over two thousand gorgeous dresses and accessories. a grand chorus of forty-five, and superb corps of auxiliaries.
ROI CAROTTE MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats may be secured at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE and at the 5TH-AV. THEATRE, from 8 till 5.

STEINWAY HALL. PATTI—MARIO.
THE STRAKOSCH CONCERTS.
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Signor MARIO.
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, AT 8.
The Management, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the Strakosch Concerts, begs leave to announce that
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Signor MARIO,
Mlle. TERESA CARRENO,
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
M. SAURET and Signor RONCONI
will give their
LAST GRAND CONCERT
prior to their positive departure for Boston and the Eastern cities, on
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Under the direction of..............Mr. S. BEHRENS
Accompanist.......................Signor MARZO
Reserved seats for the first balcony, $2; for the floor, $3.
Seats may be secured at Steinway Hall, 14th-st.; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI and Signor MARIO'S
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D-ST.
Every evening at 8. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the Excelsior Minstrel Troupe. Messrs. Kelly and Leon, Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed. Family matinée SATURDAY next at 2.

WELLS' GRAND DISTRIBUTION.
Not a lottery. Indorsed by 600 prominent citizens. Each purchaser of shares receives immediately full value of the amount expended. Mr. Wells' houses, lands, horses, yachts, bank stock and other valuable property, amounting to over $500,000, will be publicly distributed at Bridgeport, Conn., commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 10. Send for circulars to No. 791 Broadway.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—ALBITES GAZZANIGA removed from No. 28 East 14th-st. to No. 5 West 14th-st., next to 5th-av.
Instruction in all branches of singing. The only institution in New-York where the PURE AND TRUE ITALIAN METHOD IS TAUGHT. Will open Oct. 1. Books open for application.

LAST WEEK OF JAMES ROBINSON'S Champion Circus. Madison-av. and 45th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.
TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK,
Adopted July 1, 1872.
5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.
JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.
On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF W. WEINERT & CO., of Lockhart, Texas, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties holding claims against the said firm will present them with the necessary vouchers before the 15th day of November, 1872, at the office of M. Koshofski, No. 51 Suffolk-st., in the City of New-York.

Notice to parties holding funds of W. WEINERT & CO. You will hold all such funds until further notice. W. WEINERT & CO.
M. KOSHOFSKI, New-York.
W. WEINERT, New-Braunfels, Texas.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1872.

WM. REDMOND, JR., & CO., NO. 27 WILLIAM-ST.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold and foreign Exchange.
WM. REDMOND, JR.,
THOS. E. BAILEY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH ABOUT $5,000 TO take half interest in a branch of the jewelry manufacturing business now in full operation. Address JEWELRY, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OYSTER-SALOON, three years established; a rare chance for a good business man. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 320 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, upstairs.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—AN ACTIVE PARTner, with capital, wanted in manufacture; more than 200 per cent. sure profit. Address INVENTOR, No. 54 Allen-st., New-York, from 4 to 7 P. M.

MILLINERY.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADway, near 19th-st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets, English Round Hats and Felt Goods, &c., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24 and 25.
E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.............................MAX MARETZEK
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, SEPT. 30, AT 8 P. M.
First subscription night.
Meyerbeer's grand opera, in five acts,
L'AFRICAINE.
First appearance in America of
PAULINE LUCCA,
LEONI LEVIELLI,
SIGNOR ABRUGNEDO,
SIGNOR MORIAMI,
and reappearance of
J. JAMET.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The Box-office at the Academy remains open for subscriptions for two days longer, viz.:
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
Sept. 23 and 24.
THE SALE OF TICKETS
FOR THE
OPENING NIGHT,
or any other single night, will commence on
THURSDAY, Sept. 26,
at the following offices:
Academy of Music, Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, Rullman's ticket-office, and Fifth-avenue Hotel.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General admission......................................$2
Secured seats in parquet, balcony, boxes, extra......... 2
Private boxes, according to size and location, from.......................................$16 to 25
Family circle admission.. 1
Secured seats, extra...................................50 cents

JAMES ROBINSON'S
CHAMPION CIRCUS.
Madison-av. and 45th-st., opposite Grand Central Depot and near 5th-av. Stages and cars pass the grounds, and are in waiting at the conclusion of every performance.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
of
JAMES ROBINSON
and his
MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Patronized by the wealth, fashion, beauty, intellect and *élite* of 5th av., and universally pronounced by the entire Press of New-York as being the most elegant and expensive EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT ever in the Metropolis.
Two thousand elegantly-carpeted seats, 500 drawing-room chairs, with a combined seating capacity for 20,000 SPECTATORS.
Thirty-nine polite and attentive ushers, making the visits of our numerous patrons agreeable and as free from annoyance as in their own private parlors.
Owing to previous arrangements in other cities, Mr. Robinson's engagement is limited to this the third week, and will positively terminate SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.
During the week performances will be given EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Admission 50 cents. Amphitheatre chairs, 75 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............................Mr. A. M. PALMER
HOUSE CROWDED TO THE DOORS
EVERY NIGHT.
SECOND WEEK
AND GREAT SUCCESS
of Sardou's latest and best play, written for Miss Agnes Ethel, and entitled:
AGNES.
Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Phillis Glover, Miss Pessy Mordaunt, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Jennie Lee, Miss Josephine Laurens, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Edward Lamb, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Welsh Edwards, Mr. W. B. Laurens, Mr. Henry Montgomery, Mr. J. P. Burnett, Mr. Claude Burroughs, and others.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. BURLESQUE.
SIGNAL AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
LAST NIGHTS OF CHOW-CHOW.
CHOW MONDAY EVENING, and CHOW
CHOW EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. CHOW
CHOW ALSO CHOW
CHOW SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2. CHOW
CHOW PAULINE MARKHAM, CHOW
CHOW E. GRATTAN, LISA WEBER, CHOW
CHOW BELLE HOWITT. CHOW
CHOW GEO. ATKINS, L. J. MESTAYER, CHOW
CHOW A. H. SHELDON, &c., &c. CHOW
CHOW NEW SCENERY. CHOW
CHOW ELEGANT COSTUMES. CHOW
CHOW PICTORIAL AND CHOW
CHOW MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS. CHOW
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Production of the beautiful Comedy in five acts of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Cast to the entire strength of the Company.
MONDAY, Sept. 30, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY in the Drama ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
T. MAGUIRE & BILLY EMERSON, Proprietors.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Great
EMERSON.
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS,
The largest and most complete organization in the World.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN.
Crammed Houses. Intense Enthusiasm.
Still more attraction for this week.
The Infant Gymnast, Le PETITE GEORGIA.
TONY PASTOR AND HIS STAR TROUPE
In an entire change of programme.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LADIES ADMITTED FREE ON FRIDAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS EVENING, Sept 15, at 8 o'clock.
NINETEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
NINETEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
NINETEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
when a new and brilliant programme will be presented.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 EACH.

"LE ROI CAROTTE" DANCE MUSIC, arranged by Thomas Baker. Polka Mazurka, 35c.; Galop, 35c.; also, "Japanese Galop," by A. H. Pease, 50c.; "Falling Leaves," ballad, by A. W. Berg, 35c.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union-square.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain; fifteen years; benumbing application. Beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

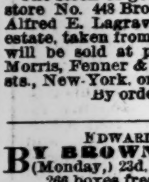
JOHN H. MORRELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION ROOMS,
FIRST-CLASS, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE PURPOSE,
Nos. 102 to 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.,
now ready to receive furniture of all kinds, carriages and other articles, for
PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE. ALSO,
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE STORAGE OF FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.
The stock of goods and store fixtures taken from store No. 448 Broome-st., belonging to the estate of Alfred E. Lagrave. Also goods belonging to same estate, taken from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, will be sold at public sale at the rooms of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., corner of Duane and Church sts., New-York, on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 1872.
By order of
JAMES W. SMITH, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) 23d, at 11 o'clock within their store:
266 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
60 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Ex steam-ship Dorian.
Chasselas Grapes, 5 cases, ex steam-ship Holsatia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO



No. 860 Broadway.
Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.
These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon
Glass Fountains Only.

CAMPAIGN GOODS FOR 1872.

Agents wanted for our campaign goods. **Sell at Sight. Pay 100 per cent. profit.** Now is the time. Send at once for descriptive circulars and price lists of our fine steel engravings of all the candidates, campaign biographies, charts, photographs, badges, pins, flags and everything suited to the times. Ten dollars per day easily made. Full samples sent for $3. Address MOORE GOODSPEED, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, JR.,
Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.
P. O. Box No. 1,029.

BUSINESS COLLEGE
FOR SALE.
Location in one of our leading cities, the population of which, with surrounding towns and villages, is from 150,000 to 200,000. It has been established many years, is incorporated, and enjoys the confidence of the community and State. It is doing a large business, and an active, competent man can make his fortune in a few years. The city is very healthy, and possesses unsurpassed facilities for growth and prosperity. Address, for terms, &c., JAMES V. REDDINGTON, *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

LIFE POLICY HOLDERS MAY OBtain independent and experienced advice, policy valuations, &c., from D. P. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary, No. 293 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5.

FORRESTER'S CAREER.

His Life in New-Orleans Fully Detailed.

Statements of Capt. Malone, Chief of the New-Orleans Detective Force, and of Mr. Connors, in whose House Forrester Resided.

The defense to be made by Wm. Forrester, the alleged murderer of Mr. Nathan, has not, up to the present, been made known to the public by his counsel. Enough has been advanced, however, to show that the defense will be an *alibi*. In this regard Forrester's career South is of the greatest importance, more especially his life in the City of New-Orleans. Capt. Malone, Chief of the New-Orleans Detective Force, on being asked regarding the matter, said Forrester was arrested on the 12th of June, 1870, as an escaped convict from the Illinois Penitentiary, at Joliet, whence, after being sentenced to thirteen years for burglary, he escaped at the end of three months. The arrest was made upon the faith of circulars with descriptions, photographs, aliases, &c., sent out by Allen Pinkerton, of the independent Police force, offering $200 reward for his apprehension. He was first seen in a buggy on Gravier-street, where his arrest was accomplished by myself and Special Officers Harris and Pierson; he attempted to escape by jumping out of the buggy backwards, but he had not gone far before he was nabbed again. On the 13th he was arraigned before Recorder Houghton, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $5,000, Mr. James Foley becoming his security. Superintendent Badger hearing of his release, immediately went to see about it, and Forrester had just got out of the building when the Superintendent rearrested him, after a short chase, on Perdido-street. Mr. Foley now came forward, and stating that he had been deceived, asked to be relieved from the bond, whereupon Forrester was remanded to the parish prison. Pinkerton was notified, and telegraphed in return: "Hold him at all hazards; my son will start for him immediately with a requisition." On the 16th he was brought before Judge Leaumont on a writ of habeas corpus and released. The Superintendent had been assured by the prison authorities that in the event a writ should be issued he (the Superintendent) would be notified; but no such notice came, and several hours elapsed before a knowledge of the fact was obtained, when the Sheriff stated that the writ was returnable instanter, and he had not time to give the promised notice, notwithstanding that there is a police telegraph office in the same building. The Nathan murder had some time been committed before the New-Orleans police knew that Forrester was suspected of the crime, and all trace of the man was lost until Jan. 1, 1871, when the Scooler robbery was committed. Scooler's jewelry establishment, on Canal-street, was robbed, it will be remembered, at that time, of diamonds and jewelry to the value of from $70,000 to $90,000. In working up this case, myself and Special Officers Pecora and Pierson arrested in the rear of the city two notorious characters, named Dago Frank and Dave Cummings, who were locked up as dangerous and suspicious characters. In the evening we searched their room and found a lot of burglars' tools, false beards and revolvers; that a young man named Marshall was in the habit of visiting the place, and had left word in the absence of the others that he would be back at 7 o'clock. As "Marshall" was one of Forrester's aliases, we were anxious to get him, satisfied that he was the man and answered the description; but he did not make his appearance. We afterward learned, however, that he was seen lurking around the place. We became convinced afterward that Dago Frank and Cummings, probably assisted by Forrester, committed the burglary. The two prisoners were remanded to the parish prison, and that night released on $250 bonds, when they jumped the town, not even going to their room for their effects. The then keeper of the parish prison promised to notify Col. Badger if they were released, but failed to do so. Forrester was next reported as comprising one of the party of three who, in January, 1871, broke open the Mobile jail, pointed a pistol at the jailor's head, and liberated three of their pals, who were incarcerated as criminals in other States, and awaiting requisition. We lost trace of him after that until the arrival of the New-York detectives in the city last Spring. We knew they were here and knew what they were after, but they did not take us into their confidence, nor offered the detectives of New-Orleans a chance to assist them.

But even more extraordinary is the statement of Mr. John Connors, of No. 66 Girod-street, in whose house Forrester and his wife resided. Mr. Connors has been accused by several journals in this City of having attempted to betray Forrester, and his story shows how the New-York detectives were completely fooled in attempting to purchase Forrester's arrest: "About the last of May, 1870, a man calling himself Alexander Marshal, with his wife, came to my house to board. Marshal represented himself as a life insurance agent from New-York, and said he was attending to that business in New-Orleans. After he had been in my house about two weeks he was arrested by the New-Orleans detectives as a fugitive from the Illinois Penitentiary. There being no positive proof of that, he was released on $5,000 bonds. After he got a few squares from the Recorder's Court, Superintendent Badger rearrested him, and had him committed to the parish prison to await a requisition without bail. Marshal's, or Forrester's, lawyer got a writ without the police knowing anything about it, and had Forrester taken into the Fifth District Court, Judge Leaumont, and he was discharged. Cab, money and clothing were waiting for him outside the Courtroom. He got into the cab and drove down to the first station on the Jackson Railroad, took the cars, and went to Vicksburg. His wife remained at my house, and heard from Forrester once or twice every week. He was in a Southern State, dressed as a laborer, when the Nathan murder was committed. He alluded to it in his letter, and gave his ideas of the matter, stating that the "dog" that was left behind in Nathan's house was only left to cover up the real tracks; that no professional thief had any use for such an instrument in any shape or form.

In December, 1870, Forrester came to this city from Vicksburg to see his wife. He only intended to stay a few days. His wife took a carriage and met him a mile outside the city, and he got a room somewhere in the suburbs—where, I did not know, nor did I want to know. Forrester was only in the city two days when John Eagan, a United States detective, came to my house and whispered to me that he had a full pardon from the Governor of Illinois for Billy Forrester, and he wanted to see Billy to give it to him; that he loved Billy like a brother, and that he had been to a great deal of trouble and expense, but that was nothing if he could only have the pleasure of putting the pardon in Billy's hands.

I remarked: "You are a good friend to Billy, and he will never forget you for your kindness." Egan then commenced to pump me about Forrester. I told him that I could not say where he was. Egan told me that he (Forrester) was in the city; that he had left Vicksburg two days previous and had come to New-Orleans; that a thief named Griffin alias the Michigan Kid, told him so, and that he had Griffin with him to point Forrester out; that he (Egan) did not know him, but had a good description of him.

Egan made several attempts to make me drunk, in order to pump me. I got disgusted with the man, and put him down as the rankest of flats. In order to get clear of him one night, when he had me in a carriage with his arms around my neck, loving me as much as he did Forrester, I said to him, "Give me $5,000, and I will give you Forrester." He grasped my hand, and said it should be paid to me. I said to him, "Your pardon business is a hoax." He said yes. He then told me he wanted Forrester for the Nathan murder. I said Forrester had nothing to do with that. He said, "D——n the odds; that there were $50,000 reward for the murderer of Mr. Nathan, all told, and all that had to be done was to put it on to Forrester; no trouble in doing that if they once had him in New-York." Egan telegraphed to New-York for Phil Farley to come on with $5,000. The next night I told Egan to come to my house. Forrester's wife had been to my house, and I told her to tell Forrester to be at my house next night. He came in the back door at 8 o'clock. I told him what Egan charged him with. He said that was a hoax, that all they wanted was to send him back to Illinois; that Pinkerton was at the head of the whole scheme. In a little while Egan came to my house. I talked to him about the big reward, and how the blood money would be divided, and how many honest men would get an honest penny out of it. Forrester was behind the partition listening to every word. I knew he was there; but I was surprised to see him walk in the front door and step up to the counter, where Egan was standing, and call for a drink. Forrester was dressed as a sailor. Egan paid no attention to him. I believe it is well for Egan and his family that he did not. Forrester left the city the next day, as the New-Orleans detectives found out he was here and what he was wanted for, and they started on his trail.

A couple of days afterward Phil. Farley and Radford came on with the requisition and $5,000. They came straight to my house and told me of their plans; that they did not want the New-Orleans detectives to know their business in New-Orleans, because if the New-Orleans detectives, who all knew Forrester, arrested him first they would be entitled to the reward, and would be sure to claim every cent of it. I told them all right; that they must wait a few days; that Forrester had gone out of the city, and would be back shortly.

I was waited on every day by Farley and Radford, and taken to the lake, given fancy champagne suppers, ice-cream, mince pies, and pound-cake. Nothing too nice for Mr. Connors. Farley in particular fell in love with me. He said his mother's name was Connors, and asked me what part of Ireland I was from. He said his mother was from the same place as mine, and we must be relations. Matters went on this way for seven or eight days. I was not used to such high living, and I was afraid I would catch the gout; besides, Farley & Co. were getting uneasy; Forrester was staying away too long. Finally, I concluded to shake them off, and I told them Forrester was in the City. They all said, "Put us on him and we will give you the money." I said, "No, I must have the money first." That they would not consent to. The next thing was to find a man to hold the money. No one they could name would suit me, and I knew they would not give me the money first, and the matter would end in chaff, which the whole programme was composed of. Phil. Farley, Radford and Egan could stand the chaff no longer, so, like three suckers, they slid back to New-York on their ears, saying everything was dead wrong in the South.

This is about all I know concerning Forrester and the New-York detectives. As for the reports in the New-York papers about me trying to betray Forrester, that is not true, as Forrester knows himself. I would not be the cause of having Forrester hung for ten times $50,000, and when he placed confidence in me, I would not be the cause of having him sent back to the Joliet Penitentiary for the paltry sum of $200. Not that I have any sympathy with Forrester or with any such class, but I am naturally opposed to an informer.

As for Phil Farley coming to New-Orleans and going to the St. Charles Hotel in the disguise of an old Irish woman, that will do to tell the marines. I never wrote word to Superintendent Kelso in my life, and he will not say I did. The result of the case now will be that if the community of New-York want to see justice done to Forrester let them revoke the offers of the large rewards for his conviction, and there will not be honest legal testimony enough found to commit Forrester, not saying a word about the *alibi* he can prove by at least twenty men on the Mississippi River, whose testimony is entitled to credit.

THE TURF.

The Greatest Event of the Trotting Turf—Huntress Beats Dutchman's Time 11 1-4 Seconds—Lucille Winner of the Saddle Purse.

Yesterday was an eventful day in the history of the trotting turf, and the Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Association came to a glorious ending. The programme consisted of two races, the first of which was a race under the saddle, and the second a dash of three miles, in which the b. m. Huntress made her name famous in beating by 11¼ seconds the time of Dutchman, which for thirty-three years has stood the fastest on record. The particulars of the day's sport will be found below.

THE SADDLE RACE.

The first event of the day was the saddle race, for a purse of $1,000, which in these days is quite a novelty, as the public have seldom an opportunity of witnessing this interesting way of going. There were four entries, viz.: Sea Foam, G. W. Patterson, Lucille Golddust, and J. J. Bradley. The latter was off and did not start. In the betting sometimes Sea Foam was the favorite, and then Lucille would sell as the first choice.

First Heat.—They were sent off on the third attempt with Patterson first, Sea Foam second and Lucille third. On the turn Lucille broke and fell to the rear. Sea Foam in the meantime opened a gap of about sixty yards at the quarter-pole in 36 seconds, Patterson second, three lengths ahead of Lucille. As they went down the backstretch Lucille passed Patterson, and closed rapidly on Sea Foam, who led about twenty lengths at the half-mile pole, in 1:12. On the lower turn Lucille trotted very fast and closed to within six lengths of Sea Foam, but left her feet, and was eight lengths behind at the three-quarter pole. On the homestretch, however, she came again, and Sea Foam, breaking, she won the heat by four lengths, in 2:25½. Patterson was distanced.

Second Heat.—Lucille had half a length the best of the start, but at the turn Sea Foam went to the front, and passed the quarter-pole first by a dozen lengths in 36½ seconds. Going down the backstretch Sea Foam went further away, passing the half-mile about fifteen lengths ahead, in 1:12, but on the lower turn Lucille began to trot very fast, and closed at every stride upon her competitor, until at the three-quarter pole but four lengths divided them; when they turned into the homestretch Sea Foam was but half a length in front, and they came up the stretch together, but near the goal Sea Foam broke, and Lucille won by a neck, in 2:24½.

Third Heat.—They were off on the second attempt, Sea Foam half a length in front. On the turn Lucille broke, and Sea Foam was about thirty lengths ahead at the quarter-pole, in 36¾ seconds, and eighty yards at the half, in 1:10¾. On the lower turn Lucille began to close on her competitor, and six lengths divided them at the three-quarter pole. Turning into the homestretch Sea Foam made a bad break and sulked, and Lucille came away, and jogged home in 2:29¾, Sea Foam saving her distance by running in.

SUMMARY.

Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Saturday, Sept. 21.—Purse $1,000; free for all horses, under the saddle; $550 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third; mile heats; best three in five.

C. S. Green's b. m. Lucille Golddust	1	1	1
J. J. Bowen's gr. m. Sea Foam	2	2	2
J. Murphy's b. g. G. W. Patterson	dis.		
J. O'Donnell's b. g. J. J. Bradley	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:12	2:25½
Second heat	36½	1:12	2:24½
Third heat	36¾	1:10¾	2:29¾

THE THREE MILES.

This was the great race of the day, and which proved to be the greatest event of the year as far as the trotting turf is concerned. It is just thirty-three years ago that Dutchman trotted three miles under the saddle in 7:32½, and this record has stood all these years as unapproachable, several attempts being made to beat it, but all of them proved failures. It was left to the progressive body of men forming the Prospect Park Association to offer a sufficient inducement for owners of good trotters to compete against Dutchman's time, and the effort has been crowned with success such as was not generally anticipated, especially as the condition of the race yesterday was that the horses were to go in harness, while Dutchman made his time under the saddle. The entries were Fanny Fern, Huntress, Constitution, Wallace, George Gillett and H. B. The two latter were drawn, and the first four started. It is, however, unnecessary to give the particulars of the race, as they were uninteresting, from the fact that Huntress took the lead from the start, and was soon out of sight of her would-be competitors. Her owner, Mr. Alden Goldsmith, entered her to beat the fastest time on record, and succeeded in trotting the three miles in the wonderful time of *seven minutes, twenty-one and a quarter seconds*, thus beating Dutchman's time eleven and a quarter seconds. This was at the rate of 2:27⅛ to the mile. When the announcement was made the enthusiasm was immense, and both the Association and the owner of Huntress were heartily congratulated. The merits of this performance of Huntress are apparent to all, but want of space will not permit us to enter more fully into the particulars. It is due to Wallace and Constitution to say that they both trotted well, but when Huntress passed the score they were only turning into the homestretch, and Fanny Fern gave up at the end of two miles and a quarter.

SUMMARY.

Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Saturday, Sept. 21.—Purse $1,250; free for all: dash of three miles, in harness; $700 to first, $350 to second, and $200 to third horse; $1,000 added to the horse beating Dutchman's time—7:32½.

A. Goldsmith's b. m. Huntress	1
C. S. Green's s. g. Wallace	2
F. Loomis' s. g. Constitution	3
J. H. Phillips' s. m. Fanny Fern	4
L. S. Sammis' b. g. George Gillett	dr.
W. W. Bair's g. g. H. B.	dr.

TIME:

Quarter, 36½; half, 1:13; three-quarters, 1:57; mile, 2:28½; mile and a quarter, 3:05; mile and a half, 3:40; mile and three-quarters, 4:17½; two miles, 4:54½; two miles and a quarter, 5:31; two miles and a half, 6:06½; two miles and three-quarters, 6:45; three miles, 7:21¼.

It will be seen from the time recorded that Huntress trotted the first mile in 2:28½, the second in 2:26, and the third in 2:26¾.

The Sub-Treasury Defalcation—An Important Witness Held to Bail.

Martin Cronin, alleged to be an important witness against James F. Johnson, the defaulting clerk of the Sub-Treasury, was arrested yesterday by a Deputy Marshal, for the purpose of securing his appearance against Johnson, should the latter be taken into custody. He was brought before Commissioner Davenport and held in $5,000 bail to appear when called upon. Cronin gave the required bail.

Detectives are upon the track of Johnson, who it is believed is still in this country, and his arrest may be expected at any moment. The amount of his defalcation so far ascertained is $186,000.

Mr. Liepold, who has been examining into the condition of the Sub-Treasury, has completed his labors and left the City yesterday. The Commission will proceed to Washington, where the results of the investigation will be reported.

Appointment of a New City Judge in Place of Barnard.

Gov. Hoffman has appointed Enoch L. Fancher, of New-York City, Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of George G. Barnard, removed.

BOATING.

The Regatta of the Oneida Boat Club—An Exciting Day's Sport Yesterday.

The steamer Fort Lee carried a select and merry party of ladies and gentlemen to the Pleasant Valley course yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the third annual regatta of the Oneida Boat Club. They left their boat-house, at Jersey City, at 2½ o'clock, crossing to Pier No. 18 for a number of friends from this City. The journey though short was very pleasant, Wagner's orchestra discoursing good music. The Pleasant Valley landing was made within the hour, and the several shells and working-boats quickly transferred to terra firma. Their prospective occupants were not slow in divesting themselves of their superfluous clothing, and, stepping into their little crafts, started in all directions for a warming-up pull. Two races were on the programme, the first for seventeen-foot working boats; the second for shells. The course, two miles, was laid from the hotel dock to the dock at the chemical-works straight away. During the first race the water was rather lumpy, and a pretty stiff breeze against the ebb tide made quite a sea in the more open portions of the course. A little after 4 o'clock the working boat race was called, the following competitors drawing in line for the start: E. P. Hardenburgh, Jr., inshore position; W. C. Pearson, C. Salmon, C. F. Ockerhausen, J. N. Gregory, outside. They were well in line when the referee gave the word, and at the outset promised a fine race, but on the first quarter of a mile Hardenburgh withdrew, and on the third quarter Ockerhausen and Salmon, who had obtained quite a lead, fouled, giving Gregory, who had been left a few lengths astern, and Pearson a good chance to slip to the front; Ockerhausen and Salmon spent several seconds in parting their boats, Salmon getting away and again in the race, while Ackerhausen, who had shipped considerable water, pulled for shore. Pearson had obtained quite a lead, but was caught in a swell in shallow water, which filled his boat, out of which he rolled very gracefully. Gregory now had the race in hand, Salmon being then some distance in the rear, but Gregory seeing Pearson struggle in the water turned his boat to assist him, until he saw him wade ashore. Salmon had now obtained too great an advantage to be overtaken; he won the race in 14 minutes and 13 seconds. The boats were picked up, and the Fort Lee returned to the starting point for the shell race, which was promptly got off. The entries for this race also called for five competitors, but only three came to the starting point. W. T. Walsh, winning the choice of position, took the stream, D. Henry centre, and Charles H. Alford inshore. They got away nicely at the word, and remained together about a furlong, but then Alford was seen to stop, it being afterward ascertained that his sliding seat had slipped from under him. He followed after readjusting it, but was far astern. Walsh and Henry made a most beautiful race until within half a mile of the finish, Walsh leading about a length, which Henry cut down to nothing, gradually going to the front in turn. Walsh, who had previously crossed Henry's bow, got too far inshore, and sent his boat up on the mud, high and dry, within a furlong of the finish. Henry won in 12 minutes 5 seconds, Alford coming in 1 minute 11 seconds after him. After all had been gathered on board, the Fort Lee returned to the Oneida's Club-house, her passengers being well pleased with the entertainment. The judges were: Commodore Benj. F. Brady, Eli C. Neilson, F. J. Engelhardt; Referee, Chas. A. Peverly; Time-keeper, W. B. Shafer.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals Again Defeated by the Boston Red Stockings.

Boston, Sept. 21.—The Mutuals, of New-York, played the ninth and last of their series of championship games with the Bostons, on the grounds of the latter, in this city, yesterday afternoon. The Bostons led off with a lead of two to one in the first inning, but in the second they were whitewashed, and the Mutuals went to the bat and scored no less than eight runs, thus assuming a lead which seemed to insure their ultimate success. The next three innings made no change in the score, but in the sixth the Bostons got two men around, and in the seventh each side scored a single run. The score was now 10 to 5, in the Mutuals' favor, with but two innings to play, and it was any odds on their winning; but the eighth gave 4 runs to the Bostons, and the ninth added 2 more, which decided the game—the Mutuals being blanked in the last two innings. The score was as follows:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	2—11
Mutual	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—10

Umpire—Mr. Burdock, of the Atlantics, of Brooklyn.

Thus closes the best series of games ever played between professional clubs, every contest having been stubbornly fought from beginning to end. The Mutuals have nominally lost six games of the nine played, but with fair dealing would probably have won at least four, instead of two. While the Boston Club has in many respects merited the success which it has achieved, yet there have been manifestly elements of their success which the profession, for its own credit sake, would have been better without. There is scarcely a professional club in the country that does not complain of the unfair treatment received from Boston umpires, and when there is so much unanimity it would indeed be strange if there exists no foundation in truth. The Boston nine is probably equal in playing strength to any in the country, and could maintain a front-rank position without any such questionable assistance. Possibly the evil complained of is more the misfortune than guilt of the organization in question, but nevertheless it only brings disrepute on the game and discredit on the individual club.

The Game in Brooklyn—Defeat of the Resolutes by the Eckfords.

At the Union Ground, yesterday afternoon, the Eckfords encountered the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J., in an exhibition game, about two hundred persons attending. The Eckfords secured the lead on the second inning by scoring 3 runs by an error of Campbell, but the Resolutes went ahead in the fourth, making 4 runs on three good hits, aided by an error of Clinton. The Eckfords, however, got on a streak of batting in the sixth inning, after Fleet and Laughlin had lost chances to retire the first three strikers, and scored 6 runs, the result being their success by 9 runs to 5:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Resolute	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0—5
Eckford	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0—9

Runs earned—Resolute, 2; Eckford, 1.
Base hits—Resolute, 9; Eckford, 10. Umpire, Mr. Ferguson.

The game was remarkable only for the fine fielding of Wadsworth and M. Campbell, on the Resolute nine, these players putting out no less than twenty-five between them, while Swandell's fine batting and D. Allison's fielding were the features of the Eckford's play.

Transfer of Police Sergeants.

The following transfers of Police Sergeants were made yesterday:

Sergt. Wm. B. Lowery, from Twentieth to Fifth Precinct; Sergt. C. C. Buddington, from Fifth to Twentieth Precinct; Sergt. Henry Woods, from Twenty-fifth to Seventeenth Precinct; Sergt. Michael M. Rooney, from Seventeenth to Thirteenth Precinct; Sergt. W. F. C. Berghold, from Thirteenth to Fifteenth Precinct; Sergt. Jos. Douglass, from Sixth to Fourteenth Precinct; Sergt. Wm. Porcher, from Fourteenth to Sixth Precinct; Sergt. Jas. B. Wilson, from Ninth to Fifth Precinct; Sergt. John A. Croker, from Fifth to Ninth Precinct; Sergt. Sylvester Osborn, from Twelfth to Twenty-third Precinct; Sergt. Henry K. Woodruff, from Eighteenth to Twelfth Precinct; Sergt. Wm. A. Lines, from Twenty-third to Eighteenth Precinct; Sergt. F. W. Robb, from Eleventh to Twenty-first Precinct; Sergt. J. F. Moloney, from Twenty-first to Eleventh Precinct.

A number of roundsmen and patrolmen were also transferred, and Doorman Henry C. Carey, of the Fifth Precinct, was dismissed for intoxication.

Probable Murder in Jersey City.

A difficulty occurred at a saloon, No. 27 Essex-street, Jersey City, last evening, which is likely to prove fatal to one of the parties. This section is the worse in the entire city, and is frequently the scene of violence. Last evening, at 7 o'clock, Vogt entered Charles Buck's saloon, and was standing at the bar drinking. While there, it is said, a man known as Michael Kiley, but who, it is understood, goes under an assumed name, entered the place, stepped behind Vogt and dealt him a deadly blow with his fist. The blow was given without warning of any sort, and Vogt fell heavily against the corner of the bar. His skull was afterward found to be fractured by the fall. Kiley immediately made off. The officers were last evening in search of him. The injured man was removed to the hospital, but it is believed cannot recover.

A Bankrupt Greeley Treasury—A Reverend Gentleman in Search of Funds.

The Liberal Republican National Committee recently appointed a finance committee of business men, and some money has been collected. It is all needed, however, for the Pennsylvania campaign, and more if it can be obtained. The pressure for necessary funds is distracting to the Committee. Everybody wants money, and nothing short of a miracle could make the scanty supply on hand satisfy the general want. A reverend gentleman from Missouri, who was charged in the rooms at the Glenham Hotel the other evening when he called, with having been indulging in a little wine, was at that time particularly anxious to secure the sum of $50 for political objects.

He held a conversation as follows with Ethan Allen on the subject:

"Is the Committee too impecunious to give me what I ask?" said the reverend gentleman.

"The Committee has been impecunious, but it has now risen, like a phœnix, from its ashes," answered the urbane Allen. "It is at present using its funds in Pennsylvania, where there is much demand for them."

"It is in Pennsylvania that I want to speak," said the reverend gentleman; "I am a first-class speaker."

"Why not employ your talents in Missouri, where you are known, and where we are in much in need of good speakers," said Allen.

"Jasper W. Johnson promised to raise $50 for me," said the other persistently.

"Johnson certainly should have done so," said Allen; "I am no capitalist myself."

"Don't you think that Johnson is a weak-minded man?" queried the would-be orator.

Allen, feigning an indignation he did not feel, said that he could not permit Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of the Liberal Republican National Committee, to be spoken of in that manner to him. Mr. Johnson was from Oregon, he represented a sovereign State, and was not to be credited with being weak minded.

The impecunious "man of cloth" and would-be politician, expressing an opinion that the Committee was lamentably poor, left the headquarters and Ethan Allen in no very pleasant mood.

It is said that Secretary Johnson, spoken of by the reverend gentleman, has had much pressure brought to bear upon him to allow his position to be filled by an acting secretary, because he was deemed unfit to receive the crowd of Greeley politicians who frequent the headquarters.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Elijah Savage, charged with being connected with the alleged abortion case in Amity-street, was yesterday admitted to bail in $1,500.

A seizure of 3,500 cigars was made from the steamer Rhein by Col. Frank B. Howe's officials, on Friday.

James Walsh, aged fifty-six, fell down stairs at his residence, No. 330 East Thirty-fifth-street, on Friday evening, and was so badly injured that he died yesterday.

Burton Kennedy, aged twenty-two, of New-Haven, Conn., fell overboard at Pier No. 10 East River, yesterday, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Quinn, of the First Precinct.

Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, announces that owing to the pressure of business, the Bureau will be open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. each day during the coming week.

J. Stewart, a butcher, of No. 156 Wooster-street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a case containing 100,000 percussion caps, value $60, from the premises of J. Goldmark, No. 107 Chambers-street.

Controller Green yesterday received the pay-rolls of the laborers on the big pipes, and he will cause them to be paid on Monday next. They are up to Sept. 15, and amount to $18,000. He paid yesterday to the Department of Parks the sum of $40,000.

A man named John Newbauer, for twenty years in the employment of Mr. Edward Ditner, of No. 44 White-street, was brought before Judge Dowling, yesterday, charged with robbing his employer of a quantity of boots, and was held for trial.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Frank Kaiser, of No. 280 Broome-street, whose death resulted from violence received in an unknown manner. The evidence taken yesterday did not tend to elucidate the mystery surrounding the case, and the jury returned an open verdict.

The parties to the controversy as to the custody of the Dugan child, the proceedings in which have already appeared, were present in Court yesterday, to give testimony before the referee, John L. Fitzgerald. After much testimony had been taken, none of which presented any point of interest, the hearing was adjourned.

A party of English gentlemen, members of the English Cricket Club, called at the Tombs a few days ago for the purpose of visiting the institution, but were rudely repulsed, it is alleged, by Warden Finley and one of his deputies, although the gentlemen had obtained a pass to inspect the building.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, in a case in which Col. Spencer appeared for the plaintiff and W. McClelland for the defendant, counsel abused each other in such a manner as to throw into the shade the billingsgate of Biddy Moriarty. Justice Kane at last put an end to the scene by an adjournment of the Court.

Mary Byron and Ann Clarke, both residents of No. 416 Greenwich-street, became involved in a quarrel, last evening, in front of their residence, and, during the fight which ensued, Ann stabbed Mary in the head with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Mary was taken to the Leonard-street Police Station and attended by Dr. Lordley. Her assailant escaped.

One of Barnum's monster white bears escaped yesterday morning from the Central Park Museum, spreading terror and consternation among the inhabitants of Sixty-fourth-street, through which he passed down to Fifth-avenue, where he was dispatched by being shot about a dozen times. He was followed by the keepers in charge, but, though the alarm was very great, no persons were injured.

Mrs. Bridget Burns, aged seventy-six, residing in Seventy-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, had her right arm broken yesterday by being struck by a stone from a blast at the sewer building in Sixty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue. The woman was taken to her home, and the shock to her system was so great that she died soon after. Daniel Doherty, of No. 1,158 Second-avenue, who had charge of the blast, was arrested and held to await the result of the inquest.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Police made 446 arrests during the past week.

The Grand Jury, yesterday, presented a large batch of indictments in the Court of Sessions. Their labors are still unfinished.

James A. Riley, of No. 48 Gold-street, and Matthias Bruderille, of No. 22 Boerum-street, were arrested, yesterday, for selling liquor without paying the special tax.

Justice Delmar has decided the case brought before him to test the legality of the order of the Park Commissioners, forbidding funeral carriages to pass through the park, in favor of the Commissioners.

Five persons were arraigned, yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, for burglary; four for receiving stolen goods; five for grand larceny; four for burglary and grand larceny; two for assault and battery with intent to kill, and several others for lesser offenses.

Cornelius Leary, Andrew Kennedy, and James Sharpe were arrested, yesterday morning, on suspicion of being burglars. Charges were afterwards definitely preferred against them, to which they pleaded guilty, and were turned over by Justice Eames to the Grand Jury.

The difference between the City Collector and Controller Schroeder seems as remote from a solution as ever. In reply to the Controller's last note, stating that the depositing of the City's money in a bank by the Collector is forbidden by law, that officer says that the Collector has always kept a bank account, as such officer, and that it is necessary for him to do so.

Some boys playing, yesterday morning, in a vacant lot, on Steuben-street, near Park-avenue, where an old shanty formerly stood, discovered in what had been the cellar a coffin containing human remains. The coffin was much decayed, and the mouldy bones it contained indicated that they had been buried there a considerable length of time. The matter is, and probably will remain, a mystery.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Friday evening, Marx Levi, a boy seven years old, was run over and instantly killed by a Bloomfield horse-car on Broad-street, Newark.

Archbishop Bayley, of Newark, will go to his See of Baltimore on Oct. 13. The new Archbishop has been presented with a magnificent Pallium by the Pope.

Joseph Hart, a canal-boat Captain, fell from the stern of his vessel, on the Morris Canal, near Johnsonburg, on Friday, and was drowned. The body was recovered late at night and was yesterday removed to Newark.

On Friday seven buildings, owned by Clement Winner, and occupied as negro tenements, on Ferry road, in the Southern suburb of Camden, were consumed by fire. The household goods from most of the buildings were saved. The loss is $10,000; uninsured.

The New-Jersey Riparian Commissioners met yesterday at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and passed a resolution requiring their surveyor to make a new survey of lands under water in South Cove, to determine what encroachments have been made by private parties upon the lands of the State since the last survey.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by Schultz & Warker:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	64	63	76	71
Stand of barom. in inch	29.95	29.96	..	29.96

The State Tax in Kings County.

The State Board of Equalization, at Albany, have confirmed the report of the Board of State Assessors, which reduces the assessment against Kings County for the State debt $21,000,000. This is not as much of a reduction as the Supervisors' Committee expected or hoped for. It appears that the State Controller is convinced that it will be necessary to include in the amount of State tax to be raised this year, the floating canal debt of $6,560,000, of which Kings County will be called upon to pay about $700,000.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The following ladies and gentlemen left this port yesterday for Europe:

Per steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—W. S. Cartman, H. A. Evers Twindell, Mrs. Freeman and daughter, Mrs. E. H. Ramsden, &c., H. Treachem and wife, Miss L. B. Woolourne, R. K. Haywood, Lieut.-Com. W. M. Abbott, wife and infant, Miss J. Cully, S. H. Phelps and wife, W. Finley and daughter, Mme. Chanet and servant, Capt. J. McKeon, J. D. Laws, Capt. R. C. Halpin and servant, Miss M. Simpson.

Per steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.—G. Ropes, Miss S. P. Minton, Miss E. Matthews, F. J. Brown, B. S. de Yough, W. J. Bramwell, H. P. Burnell, D. Carver, J. T. Carrodus, G. E. Gooch.

Per steam-ship Deutschland, for Bremen.—A. Graef, W. Weinberg, S. H. Lettner, Mrs. L. Lettner, Miss F. Lettner, Miss L. Lettner, F. Bennett, Jr., H. Dietz, James Archer and wife, C. Bulling, A. L. Hirsch, G. W. Carman, H. Dubing, Diedrich Meyer, U. Borer, G. Meinberg, R. Muller, J. Junkerman, F. Roth, Sophie Hildebrand, G. Steingrandt, H. Seidel, M. Hellman, W. Scheel and family, Masters Pias, E. Pereda, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weber, G. V. Thayer, C. Roesch, H. Sonntag.

Per steamship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Thomas J. Mora, Mrs. M. J. Mora, Miss Ida Mora, Miss Sofia Mora, Miss M. Mora, F. W. Campbell, N. J. Callante, Dr. J. Cronyn, Miss L. Cronyn, C. B. Thorne, Miss V. Thorne, C. K. Thorne, Jr., Mrs. C. K. Thorne, Mrs. L. Thorne, W. K. Pierce, W. R. Smith, E. Kent, Jr., R. Evans, William Boley, S. J. Sylvester, Victor Grosser, James Robinson, Miss A. M. Colby, J. T. Glasgoo, Miss Robinson, Miss Sexton and brother, Miss Adie, Miss E. Cramer and sister, Miss Bunting, J. E. Muldoon, J. Morrison, E. G. Tuttle, W. Rolker, Mr. Partridge and 2 children, H. T. Rice, Mr. G. Schloss, C. F. Harrington, Dr. F. M. Wright, Commander F. M. Ramsey, lady, child and nurse, Thomas Wietgel, Rev. R. Burkess, Thomas C. Welderspoon, C. Bird, William Parker, U. P. Smith, F. J. Hood, C. E. Beary.

Per steam-ship India, for Glasgow.—Mr. Weeks and wife, Mrs. Capt. Blanchard, Mrs. J. Brown, Miss Heffert, J. W. Banford, W. Field, Leopold Schumacher, E. Brown, Mrs. Knight and family, Jos. Genet, Col. C. G. Quillfeldt, Thos. Alfred, J. Wood, Helen W. Gray, T. K. Holden and wife, Mrs. Fredericka Georgie, Max Georgie, Eugene Georgie, J. Mills, Jonathan Higgins, Ruth Higgins, H. B. Mears.

Per steam-ship Washington, for Brest and Havre.—Mrs. J. Macon, G. Macon, F. Grenouilleu, N. Grenouilleau, Miss Ellena Grenouilleau, Edward Grenouilleau, F. Grenouilleau, Mr. Roelants, Mrs. Roelants, Mr. Rosenblatt, E. Fonvielle, J. Ferratgas, J. Gonzales, Mr. Bermudez, Mrs. Bermudez, Mrs. A. Bermudez and family, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Tyler, Mrs. T. Diehl, Miss Diehl, Miss M. E. Diehl, Mrs. Achilles Courcelles, Mr. Dejardin, Chancellor of the French Consulate at New-York, P. Poignant, Wm. M. Olinger, John Rolet, J. S. Langier, W. J. Robinson, Miss Wheeler, Mr. Lefevre, Mrs. Deis, Miss Louise Deis, Gaston Deis, Wm. St. Ange, Miss Agnes Schramm, John L. Pedillo, Mrs. Rock, Miss Rock, Rev. J. Molinari, L. Lagarde, Auguste Hatte, Mr. Thoulet, Miss Annette Marellier, J. Guitet, E. A. Vorbe, L. A. Vorbe, J. Vialle, T. Degoul, J. Gregoire, Mrs. T. Meyer and 2 daughters, Mlle. Adam, Mrs. Veibel, D. Buchigani, F. Sargento, M. R. Michell, M. F. Siannini, F. Martinelli, A. Delegrandiere, J. Chevalier, Leon Coste and wife, Mr. Bessing, J. Charton, Mrs. Normand and family, F. Canard, Mrs. Marun and family, Mr. Beckton, Miss Beckton and Miss Edith Beckton, A. Milton, Mrs. M. McNaughton.

Per steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—C. Nugen, Samuel Lawrence, Dr. J. Ott, John Delaney, P. Lornie, Mrs. W. Bonner and child, C. A. Robinson, Miss Robinson, M. S. Creagh, wife and child and servant, Mrs. Warburton and 2 children, T. B. Lodge, T. B. Lodge, Jr., Bartholomew White, W. H. Oliver, S. Onito, Antonio White, A. Morin, Jas. Steepleton, Misses Teresa and Rosie White.

Per steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool—Geo. Ropes, Miss S. P. Minton, Miss Eliza Matthews, F. J. Brown, B. S. de Yough, W. J. Bramwell, H. P. Burnell, D. Carver, John T. Carrodus, G. G. Gooch.

A Tug-Boat Explosion—Two Men Seriously Injured.

Shortly after daylight yesterday, the tug Passaic, of Newark, exploded, near Cavan Point, when about rounding into the Kill Von Kull. There were four persons on the boat, of whom two will probably die. John Haines, the fireman, was found lying on the deck, terribly burned and scalded, and the negro cook, whose name is not known, was found terribly burned, and his face so mangled as to be unrecognizable. The Captain, James Adams, was badly scalded, but he will, it is believed, recover. The engineer was on duty, as was also the fireman, who was just closing the furnace door, when the explosion took place. The former claims that he was running under less than fifty pounds of steam and that there was plenty of water. He can give no reason for the explosion and thought everything was in a perfectly safe condition. The boiler was three years old, and in June last was declared by the inspector to be in perfect condition. As yet no cause can be assigned for the accident. The men were brought ashore in small boats, and attended by Dr. Niles. Haines, the fireman, and the negro cook will probably die. The tug belonged to Messrs. Morgan & Phelps, of Newark, and was valued at $13,000. She was beached on Cavan Point, and is damaged probably to the extent of $2,000. A tow had been taken from Newark to the foot of Twelfth-street, North River, on Friday, and the tug had started to return at an early hour yesterday morning. At the time of the explosion the Captain was in the pilot-house, and had just given the signal to "slow up" as he went around the point, when he felt himself thrown into the air.

Attempted Wife-Murder by a Colored Man.

Last evening a quarrel occurred at No. 44 Thomas-street between Isaac Bloomfield and his wife Sarah, both colored, residing at the above number. The dispute sprang from jealousy on the part of the husband. In the course of the quarrel, Isaac seized a pistol and fired one shot at his wife. The woman screamed for help and fell to the floor. Her husband became alarmed at the consequence of his action, and rushing out of the house made his escape. The Police arriving, the woman was taken to the Leonard-street Police Station, where she was attended by Police Surgeon Lordley, who found her suffering from a very dangerous wound in the head. The woman was taken to the Park Hospital, and Capt. Petty dispatched several officers in pursuit of the fugitive husband.

[Advertisement.]

Heads with Something in Them.—If one would know what he is good for; what he can do best, and how to make the most of himself, he should consult a competent Phrenologist. Charts are given daily at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Roses have faded, and with them many a glossy Hat; we must await another season for the roses, but the perfect Hat can be had of Knox, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—H. H. Rowland, wife child, and servant, Capt. Riley, wife and child, Miss Alice Astuebner, Miss J. Allan, G. W. Wardwell, N. Frierson, W. W. Brame, L. Bushinsky, M. S. Rich and wife, S. McIntire, Eugene S. Powers, W. Sherard, T. S. Lowry, Miss M. A. Allan, Miss Ida Stewart, Mrs. Guernsey and son, H. Hopkins, H. Marks, G. Brown, A. Cummings, J. L. Smallwood, J. F. Steinhoff, M. Lazaron, J. Leocoy, G. D. Griffin, Isaac M. Pearlstein, C. M. Cunningham, J. H. Mayer, E. C. Nichols, C. H. Scott, Mrs. Dreyspring, Master J. Banta, Mrs. Wm. Wood, Miss Sarah Dillon, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. H. M. Hunt, Mrs. H. E. S. Daniels and infant, H. S. White, Burim Brown, A. T. Minot, Miss F. Crine, H. T. Baya, Miss V. Gardner, Mrs. R. C. D. Lewin, child, 3 infants and servant, M. Coine, G. H. Mercer, B. John Betazzi, John Ryan, Lon Chapin, Edward McGrath, A. Lewenstein, J. D. George, Mrs. Gilmore and daughter.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—G. Hetherick, Mrs. Marshall and 2 children, Miss Ward, Mrs. Buckley, Edward Cranston, Capt. L. Goodwin, S. M. Stesel, lady, 3 children and servant, J. Dixon, J. Stern and lady, L. Vogel, J. Simon, Mrs. E. Mustin, Chas. W. Danley and lady, Miss C. Danley, C. F. Bennett, Jas. W. Wallace and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Billinge, Rev. V. M. Barry, P. B. Tyler, Dr. Bellenes, Rev. J. C. Smith, Miss S. E. Morgan, Wm. Grundy, Mr. Howard, E. Condessini, Mr. Naegele, Mrs. J. B. James, infant and nurse, A. Cordes, Wm. Williams, J. F. Sternes, Miss Brown, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Bessie Campbell, Miss Julia Campbell, Miss Maggie Campbell, Master George Campbell, E. L. Marsh, E. H. Marsh, G. C. Flint, Mr. Churchill, E. Harton, S. Child, R. Kirk, W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. West and 2 children, Miss Hamblin, Mrs. Jno. P. Brown, Mrs. D. H. P. Brown, Mr. Mitchell, Miss Felt, Jno. D. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, R. Givern, Mr. Silignott, Annhall O'Docherty, Mr. Kanch, Mr. Stephenson, J. B. Jeffreys, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Comstock, Rev. Dr. Watson, John Robinson, Rev. Mr. Calthrop, Mr. Randall, E. B. Kelsey, James Stewart, Mr. Sampson, Dr. Wyllie, Henry Aupit, R. W. Hanbury, Mrs. Dickenson, Miss Dickenson, Master Dickenson, Dr. Samuel Porter and man servant, A. G. Draper, F. Bing, J. W. Champrey, Mr. and Mrs. Ackers and maid, J. Guilford Smith, Fitch Gilberts, W. Jones, James Farris, Mr. Simpson, W. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Du Straach, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Dablong, Van Gissenby and children, Mr. Davidson, R. J. N. Scott, H. Gordon, Mr. Howell, Miss Shields, Miss M. Dowley, Mr. Allen, D. Gain, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers, Master C. T. Longstreet and nurse, Russell Bellows, Misses Bellows, Miss M. F. Barnes, Mr. A. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. De Costa, E. F. Scattagood, Mrs. J. B. James, infant and nurse, Mr. Easson and wife, Mr. Callender, Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, Misses Fitch, (2,) Charles Bloomfield, Miss S. Porter, Miss Kirby, James Mander, Dr. Wilkins, J. Redmond, Mr. Coulthardt, Mr. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Shapleigh, Mr. McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Campbell, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Eugater, infant and nurse, T. J. Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Alcock, infant and nurse, Henry Jones, J. H. Peck, Miss Kelsey, Mr. C. De Canembroot, Mr. Van Heimert, W. A. Ross, Mrs. Miller, John Blackie, Miss Kapp, George Perry, E. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds, Mr. Weldon.

In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.—Rev. E. Solomon and lady, A. O'Brien, Mr. Matamilia, Mrs. Michelson, Miss Michelson, Mr. and Mrs. Middleners and infant, J. Brown, H. B. Harence, Mrs. Mc Sweeney, Miss S. Spencer, James Maylan, Miss Lizzie Maylan, J. S. Newhall, William Brown, Mrs. and Miss Kenny, J. C. Mainprice, wife and infant, J. Peney, Miss T. New, T. Ludewig, Mrs. McCutchon and infant, A. Kizki, Miss E. Lait, Miss W. Dole, Miss A. Sands, Mrs. C. Stevens, T. R. Crane, James Newhall, S. Newhall, Mr. Birth, M. Woodhull, Mr. and Mrs. Hedding, A. R. Moller, J. Sendlenter, Mr. Jasienski, S. Sole, Mrs. Lawrence, R. Martin, Miss M. Reeve, Mrs. Price and infant, T. E. Brown, T. Sands, J. Magnin, Mr. and Mrs. Turnhall, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bibby, John Eashom.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:47 | Sun sets.......5:57 | Moon rises.9:17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:10 | Gov. Island.11:59 | Hell Gate...1:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Deutschland, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Com. H. A. Adams, Hover, San Juan del Norte, Strout Bros.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Dorian, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; E. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia; J. Hand; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Ships Jessore, (Br.,) McClellan, Londonderry, (Ireland,) Snow & Burgess; Helene, (Ger.,) Raahen, Bremen, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Yamuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Blanche, (Br.,) Vaughn, Trieste, &c., H. J. De Wolff & Co.; Excelsior, (Norw.,) Dingdaulsen, Queenstown for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Sajole, (Ger.,) Hillmann, Limerick, Tetens & Bockmann; Semplice, (Ital.,) Degegor, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Marco, (Ital.,) Gambadello, Cork or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Jeddie, Turner, Chelsea, Mass.

Brigs Josie, Pettigrew, Cadiz, Simpson & Clapp; Neptune, (Ger.,) Rettcher, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. H. Seavey, Lee, Rio Grande del Sud, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Yula, Reid, Newburyport, T. W. Lewis & Co.

Schrs. Jas. Wall, Glover, Jacksonville; Palma, Rankin, Georgetown; Hyne, Babb, Salem; J. Messer, Abrams, Washington, D. C.; Cuba, (Br.,) Baldwin, St. John, N. B.; George W. Dill, Walker, Tampa, Fla.; Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Modesty, Weaver, Baltimore; Nancy Smith, Boyd, Savannah; J. W. Dodge, Spalding, Baracoa, E. Puig & Co.; Charles Comery, Pinkham, Boston.

Sloop Fred Brown, Thresher, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (N. G.,) Arnold, Stettin Aug. 30, Copenhagen 31st, Havre Sept. 5, and Queenstown Sept. 8, with mdse. and 603 passengers to Wendt & Rammelsberg. Experienced variable weather; Sept. 18 took a gale from S. E to E and N. E., lasting 18 hours; spoke, Sept. 20 at 5½ P. M., an American bark with white and blue signal, with red diamond in the white.

Steam-ship Virgo, Buckley, Savannah Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris, & Co. Passengers by steam-ship Virgo—Savanna, W. B. McKee, H. C. Haines, S. Fleshman, A. T. Smith, Miss Agnes O'Conner, D. Gavin, P. Simon, J. L. Daniel, W. F. Perry, J. M. Jones, W. Berchall.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Ship Great Western, Lewis, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. and 128 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Made a northern passage and had strong winds to the Banks; from thence 10 ds. with light northerly and easterly winds. Sept. 11, lat. 43 31, lon. 49 32, passed a vessel waterlogged, painted black, with a red moulding around her; she had no head; was apparently of about 500 tons; her bowsprit and heel of her jibboom was painted white, were standing; she was painted white inside; hatches all off, and afterpart of deck partly broken up; her masts were gone about five feet above the deck; two anchors with wooden stocks on her forecastle deck, with chains bent, and the bites of them around the stanchions, hanging over the sides; she was heading about N. E.

Ship Orens Albert, (N. G.,) Hoepner, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. and 22 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong winds to the Banks; from thence 11 ds. with fine weather.

Ship Clytie, (of Liverpool,) Whitfield, Manila April 8, with mdse. to W. F. Chauncey & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 3, St. Helena July 20, and crossed the equator Aug. 6, in lat. 32 30; had light variable winds and fine weather.

Ship City of Calcutta, (of Glasgow,) Greenhorn, London 34 ds., with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co. Made a northern passage; Aug. 3, 9 and 10 had a severe gale, veering from N. to W.; from thence fine weather; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Leocadia, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. to Herm Baetjer. Took the northern passage and had westerly winds up to the Banks; from thence 11 ds. with light easterly winds.

Bark Queen of the Bay, (of Sunderland,) Wale, Columbo 99 ds., with mdse. to C. G. Ramsey. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 28, St. Helena Aug. 10, and crossed the Equator Aug. 23, in lon. 33 30; had strong westerly gales off the Cape, lasting 10 ds.; from thence fine weather; Aug. 14, lat. 8 21 S., lon. 25 18 N., signaled an American ship showing Marryatt's signal, 4th pendant, 3214, from Callao, for Falmouth, 74 ds. out.

Bark Betsey Gudze, (Nor.,) Duc, Cork, 38 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage, and had moderate weather.

Bark Skjold, (Nor.,) Henricksen, Liverpool 35 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had variable weather; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks; Sept. 10, lat. 44 47, lon. 50 23, spoke bark Eunomia, (Nor.,) from Liverpool, for New-York; 13th, lat. 42 33, lon. 58 23, bark Trafik, (Nor.,) from Arendal for Philadelphia.

Bark President Deal, (Nor.,) Olsen, Cardiff 50 ds., with railway-iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather; was 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Anna M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Anderson, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Suams & Son. Left in port brig J. H. Bickmore, for New-York, in 3 ds., schr. Jas. Ford, for do. next day.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, Demerara, 21 ds., with old iron, &c., to order; vessel to Jed, Frye & Co. Sept. 14th, off Hatteras; had a heavy gale from N. E., but sustained no damage; has been 7 ds. N. of that point.

Brig Alliance, (N. G.,) Beck, Rio Janeiro July 13, via Hampton Roads, 6 ds. with coffee to Duncan, Sherman & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Eothen, Brantburg, 15 ds. with fruit to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Had moderate weather with strong head winds. No date, lat. 24 59, lon. 75 22, spoke schr. Goddess, hence for Key West. Left in port schr. Azelda & Laura, waiting cargo.

Schr. Silver Stream, (of Glasgow,) Lithjon, Sagua 19 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Amele Adele, (Fr.,) Bensa, St. Pierre, Mart., 26 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Martha M. Heath, Nichols, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Evans, Balls & Co. Had variable weather.

Schr. Theodore Dean, Babbitt, Georgetown, D. C., for Fall River.
Schr. Menawa, Dissosway, Virginia.
Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Northern Light, Shaw, Wickford.
Schr. F. A. Simpson, Vale, Virginia.
Schr. J. A. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore.
Schr. Elizabeth Jane, Budd, Virginia.
Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. Lizzie, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.
Schr. A. M. Bailey, Thomas, Virginia.
Schr. Holmes, Van Nort, Virginia.
Schr. D. Hastings, Hilton, Virginia.
Schr. M. Evans, Bodine, Virginia.
Sloop Flying Scud, Boroen, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Seguin, French, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Craumer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.
Schr. J. A. Stephens, Wilbert, Baltimore.
Schr. S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr. O. M. Marrett, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. Alice Pearce, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr. Adanza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Satterly, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, light S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Washington, for Havre; Deutschland, for Bremen; Baltic and City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool; Batavia, for do.; India, for Glasgow; Cortes and General Meade, for New-Orleans; Tybee, for San Domingo; San Jacinto and Montgomery, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Samuel G. Reed, for San Francisco; Alex. Marshall, for Liverpool; Lancaster, for Savannah; barks Unione, for Odessa; St. Luigi, Maria Christina and Konkordia, for Cork for orders; Candido, for Newport; Vittoria, for Gloucester; brigs Nuovo Providenza, for Gibraltar for orders; Ruggiero, for Gloucester; Tasso and Mariuccia Gaiatola, for Cork.

Also sld. steam-ship Dorian, for Glasgow; ship Princess Louisa, for Cork; bark Kathleen, for Cork; G. P. Paysant, for Aspinwall; Chili, for Hamburg; brigs Sarah Crowell, for St. Johns, P. R.; Gipsey, for St. Croix.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Arr. bark Helen, Campbell, from London; schr. Somerville, from Surinam.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21.—Arr. brig Rio Grande, from New-York; schr. G. P. Wright, from Baltimore.

Sld. schr. S. S. Davis, for New-York; steamer Mercedita, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 21.—Passed in, for Baltimore, schr. Ada Byers, from Windsor. Passed out, brig Mississippi, for Demerara.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 21.—Arr. schr. Nancy W. Smith, from New-York; British bark Sea Crest, from Montevideo.

Cld. schr. Howard Macomb, for Jacksonville, to load; Spanish bark Saragossa, for Barcelona.

Sld. steam-ships San Salvador, for New-York; North Point, for Baltimore; Wyoming, for Philadelphia. Spanish bark Nuestra Senora de la Langoda, before reported sailed, is now at Tybee, crew sick.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 21.—The Cunard line steam-ship Olympus, Capt. Gill, from Boston Sept. 10, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

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We respectfully solicit the attention of the public to our extensive stock of
PARLOR, LIBRARY,
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Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

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IMPORTERS OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
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A FULL LINE OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
STRAW GOODS.
200 doz. STRAW TURBANS, 50c., worth $1 25.
100 doz STRAW TURBANS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 10.
100 doz English STRAW HATS.
ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FANCY FEATHERS,
OSTRICH TIPS.
500 doz. Fancy Wings, 50c.; sold elsewhere for $1.
1,000 doz. Fancy Feathers, 5c. each; a great sacrifice.
Largest stock of Ostrich and Fancy Feathers ever offered in the City, and the cheapest.
RIBBONS.
Full line of all the new shades in Nos. 5, 9, 12, 16, and 22.
SASH RIBBONS,
FANCY AND ROMAN SASHES,
ROMAN SASHES, (all silk,) $3.
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TURQUOISE SILKS,
ENGLISH CRAPES.
NOVELTIES IN LACES.
BLACK THREAD,
GUIPURE,
TRIMMING LACES,
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Articles in Lace and Ribbon for Ladies evening wear made up in the latest styles.
Orders forwarded by mail or express.
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WINDSOR TIES,
CREPE DE CHINE SCARFS.
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We have now open the largest stock of millinery and lace goods in the City, and at the lowest prices.
All goods marked in plain figures.
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[illegible]
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash....$500,000
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Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28½ for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.
Main office in charge of Hon. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
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